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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Routes and Duks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
" PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8060	W. A. Wheler	29th "
" PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
" PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leish	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
" MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

" Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,251	3rd June, 1901
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,013	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durrande to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 30th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickle Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	13
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With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

STILL-HOCKS.

		Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	21 0	11 8
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SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	45 0	23 0

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FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	40 0	21 0
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SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	21 0	12 0
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EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
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ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

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Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
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Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

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REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	"	3 12	EXTRA	"	3 0
IMPERIAL	"	2 12	IMPERIAL	"	2 8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2 12	FINE	"	2 4
			PRINCESS	"	1 8

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MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.

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ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.

URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)

BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.

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CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.

BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.

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SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PASSENGERS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE. Extensive ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WANTED,

A HEAD MASTER for the BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. A Graduate in Arts with teaching experience of ten years or more preferred.

Applications stating terms with testimonials should reach the CHIEF DIWAN, Junagadh, before 10th June, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ADAM SIDICK, has contracted to PURCHASE from CASSUMBHAI POONJA and RAHIMBHAI CASSUM, the trustees of the estate of RAHIMATBAI, widow of DHANJI JAIRAJ, deceased, under the High Court Decree in Suit No. 321 of 1898, dated the 28th day of September, 1900, wherein RAHIMTULLA CHAGLA and others are Plaintiffs and the said Cassumbhai Poonja and others are defendants, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of gift, sale, will, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at 65, 67 Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same (if any) will be considered as waived, null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground settled by Act VI. of 1851 situate, lying and being in the centre of the old Race Course ground in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 135-524, New Nos. P-13545, old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey Nos. 38-10 to 42, and containing by admeasurement 724 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follow :—That is to say on or towards the North by the vacant land of the Bombay Municipality, on the South by the vacant land of the aforesaid Municipality, on the East by the proposed new road of the aforesaid Bombay Municipality, and on the West partly by the vacant land or ground of Khoja Rahimtulla Jaitha and partly by the property of others.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (leasehold) situate, lying and being in the centre of the old Race Course Ground at Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort walls of Bombay, in the town and Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13605, and Survey No. 1-3539, and containing by admeasurement 2,825 square yards or thereabouts and standing in the name of Aliamkhia Rahimtulla in the books of the Fazendar Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esquire, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by public passage and partly by the vacant land or ground of Thaker Poonja Jeewraj, on or towards the South by the property of Rahimtulla Mooji, on or towards the East by the vacant land or ground recently purchased by the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the West partly by the Bengali Mosque, belonging to Shekh Janbir bin Shekh Fitni Memdol Moyaval Bengali, partly by the vacant land or ground belonging to Shekh Hussanlia bin Shekh Barkutulla and partly by the property belonging to Bohra Ebrahimjee Jalalbhai.—Dated this 29th day of May, 1901.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJI HASSUM HAJI ABDULLA NOORANI, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the properties hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Oriental Buildings (2nd Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the mes-suage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Mozawar Pakhady 4 Row, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 375, New No. 11651, Old Survey No. 333, and New Survey No. 3252, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 5128, and Street No. 23, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, on or towards the west by the said Moozawar Pakhady 4th Row, on or towards the north by the property of Kidulji Nusserwanji Daruvalla and on or towards the south by the property of Gopal Dayal and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Moozawar Pakhady 4th Row, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 246 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 42 and 46, new Nos. 11364 and 11369, old Survey Nos. 297 and 298 and new Survey Nos. 1-3237 and 3237 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 5145 and street No. 55 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on on towards the east by the property of Pandurang Babul Nakwa, on or towards the west by the said Moozawar Pakhady 4th Row, on or towards the north by the property of Ramjee Vithoo and on or towards the south by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 29th day of May 1901.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE E
Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).
CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.
RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.
SCALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A GRAND SQUARE PIANO by Schiedmayer and Soehne, the property of F. S. Punnett, Esq. Price Rs. 450. On view at MARCKS & Co's, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-2.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—Drink ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE during the Hot Weather, Re. 1 per doz. Cooling and refreshing. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Gillespie's Household Furniture, Piano, etc, in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

ON VIEW.—At Apollo Bunder, next to Ripon Club, new designed Household Furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, to be SOLD on 1st June.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

SCOTT'S PNEUMATIC FOOTBALLS, Rs. 12-8, Muscle Developers, Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, Unbreakable Composition Cricket Balls, Re. 1. All cane practice Bats Rs. 7-8.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba.

WANTED a situation as NURSE-MAID or ATTENDANT on a Lady by a native girl who can be well recommended, can sew neatly and make herself generally useful. Apply "V. S." care of this paper.

WANTED.—A smart NATIVE or PARSEE Electric Light FITTER, one who is capable of fixing up an Electric light installation in a Mill, according to Fire Insurance Office Rules, apply to JAS. DAVISON and Co., The Mall, Lahore, with copies of certificates, salary expected, and a recommendation, if possible from a good firm as to his abilities.

TO BE LET.—The front portion of the Second Floor of House No. 29, suitable for an Office in Church Gate Street. Apply A. X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A furnished and airy BUNGALOW at No. 29, Parel Tank Road, Chinchpoogly Hill. For rent, &c., apply to D. R. THAKUR, 194, Naigaon Road, P. O. Dader.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

NEW NOVELTY in TEA-SET, 21 Pieces in porcelain China, each piece decorated with Royal Standards. Price Rs. 9-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

CINEMATOGRAPH at home: with the introduction of Kinora one can enjoy scenes of moving pictures in his chair at Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 21 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MOOTWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 54 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to Inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baodora.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shillings, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. J. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in						
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Deli (Sumatra), Thaiping, Singapore, Bangkok, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Foochow, Manila, Cebu Philippines, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOPPAGE OF THE POONA MAIL TRAINS AT NERAL.

THE DOWN POONA MAIL TRAIN leaving Bombay at 14-30 and the Up Poona Mail Train arriving into Bombay at 11-0 daily will discontinue TO Stop at Neral after the 1st June until the 15th of June, 1901.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th of May, 1901.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1901, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR, on week-days as well as SUNDAYS, will be revised. For details of altered timings, reference is invited to the Sheet Time Table exhibited at all Local Stations

D. ff. POWELL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction—

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLOTTE MARY BELE alias C. M. WHITE, late of Bombay European, Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lanoli, on the 11th day of February, 1901, and Probate of whose Will, and Codicils having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 23rd day of February, 1901, to Rev ANACLETO FRANCIS DE MONTE the Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, Attorneys for the Executor, at their office 109, Mellow Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Executor will proceed over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which his said Attorneys shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorneys—Dated this 8th day of May, 1901.

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the Executor.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
P. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.

For particulars concerning Boys apply to

THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.

Concerning Girls, Apply to

Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Scwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1257 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,080
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr.ct.	
Charter Bank.	40,000	£30	£30	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70			Half yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	000	
Anglo-Indian	1,250		all	0	Nil
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up		Rs. 25 12 1-2
Aurangabad Sale & Al. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000		50
Auxiliary S.S.& W. Co., Ltd. (Bellary)					
Benar Manfg Co., Ld	971	60	all		9 per ct.
Bombay United	2,750	550,000	200		12 1-2
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	1,000	1,000		Nil
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	90	500	500		dvdRs 30
Britannia Mills	500	1,00	,000		—
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	1,000	1,000	1,000		d dRs.5.
Central India	85	1,000	1,00		10 per ct.
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	50		dvdRs.50
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000		Nil
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00		9 pr ct.
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		25
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	...		nil
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000		Rs. 25
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000		Nil
David Mill	1,400	500	500		Nil
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all		dvdRs30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil
Empress Mills	1,100	500	500		Nil
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000		Nil
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000		Nil
Hanguzhat Mills	700	500	500		40
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500		25
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000		30
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		30
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		Nil
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		dvdRs 50
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500		Nil
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500		dvdRs 2.
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250		dvd 5
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000		no dvd
Jupiter Mills Co., Ld.	5,430	1,000	1,000		Nil
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000		dvdRs8
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250		65
Khatao Maokajee	1,000	1,000	1,000		dvdRs25
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—		dvdRs8
Leopold	3,500	100	10		dvdRs10
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		Nil
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil
Madhusudan Lallcoo	350	1,000	1,000		Rs 10.
Manauxmee	600	1,000	1,000		Nil
Manbodh Shah Mills (Guibarga)	8,400	500	500		pr ct.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000		dvd40
Mohanlal K. Pareikh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115		dvdRs15
Mazagon	5,000	250	...		Nil
Morarji Goculdas					
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250		Nil
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100		Nil
National	600	1,000	1,000		Nil
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000		Nil
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000		Nil
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000		Nil
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		Nil
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500		Nil
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		dvdRs20
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		Nil
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000		Nil
Southern India	1,000	500	500		Nil
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250		Nil
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250		Nil
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500		Nil
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500		dvdRs15
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500		Nil
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000		Nil
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil
Vulkan Baker Lukhmidas Shanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500		Nil
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000		Nil
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000		Nil
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all		dvdRs

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	8 pr. ct.	615xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	445

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	Half yearly dv Rs10	253xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	33
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	153
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	1,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	6,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	51
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	5
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N	825
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	140
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50		5
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	135
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	110
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0		50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	123xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	460
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	dvdRs 40	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs8½	920
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100		dvd Rs8½	
Telephone Co.	300	251		1	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 28.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£93 15-16 = 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 = —unchg'd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = do.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£63 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London .....27 9-16 = plus 1-8
" New York .....59 7-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris .....25 18 = —1-2
Do. New York .....4 83 1-4 = unchanged
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent = do.
Do. Short London Bills...3 3-4 do = do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 do = do.
Amount paid into Bank of England, about £225,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester was steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Spot 4 13-32 = plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 11,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 4,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 14,000 "
Do. Continent ..... nil
Mid.-Uplands..... 8 1-4 unchanged.
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 7 30 = — 11
Do. Do. Dec. ..... 7 00 = —10
Total visible supply .....2,750,000 bales—90 000 bales.
" of which East Indian 180,000 " —13,000 "
" Stock in London 8,000 " — 1,000 "
" quantity in sight 9,500,000 " plus 70,000 "
Freight Coals Cardiff to Bombay 12s.
Linseed 54 1-2 May June Amsterdam sellers.
Tone firmer.
Arrival—Clydesdale.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,190,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th May :—

Cotton	7,829 bales.
Wheat	5,199 cwts.
Linseed	15,644 "
Rapeseed	24,191 "
Gingellyseed	2,063 "
Poppyseed	6,131 "
Groundnuts	264 "
Castorseed	8,402 "
Rice	63,395 "
Myrabollams	2,582 "

WEDNESDAY, 29th May.

EXCHANGE

There is no change to report in this market. Bills are offered for sale at 1s. 4 1-8d. without finding buyers, and there has been a small inquiry for Bank Paper at current rates :—

We quote :—
Bank T. T. .....1s. 3 29-32d.
" Demand .....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs 169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong.....145 1-2
" Shanghai 198 1-2
" Japan 147 1-2
English bar silver ready 74-6
Do. forward..... 74 4
English bar gold 24-1
Mint gold 23-10

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95 1-16 for cash and early settlement and closes at 95 1-8. For the 1st July settlement business has been done at 95 5-16. A fairly large business has been put through at the above rates and we close steady.

SHARES.

The market remains quiet but steady. Petits have advanced to Rs. 1697 1-2, and Bank of Bombay is quoted Rs. 1257 1-2.

FRIEGHTS.

There is nothing of importance to report in this market. Relets for Antwerp have again been made at 13-6 May loading. Other quotations are all unchanged.

COALS.

We hear of a sale of about 500 tons Deshargur at Rs. 14-12. for early delivery.

SEEDS.

There is a good enquiry for Linseed and a fair demand for Rapeseed, and a good business has been done at our quotations

LINSEED.—Rs. 9-11 to Rs. 9-12.
RAPESEED.—Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-7. according to quality.
Rapeseed. Brown Cawnpore, Rs-6-4.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 8.
POPPYSEED.—Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-4-6.
CASTORSEED.—Rs. 32-12 to Rs. 33.

COTTON.

The disappointing telegrams from America received this morning have made sellers more disposed to meet the market and a small business has been reported at a decline of Rs. 1 to 2 on previous quotations.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals	...	135	149	Ready
Bilati	...	141	155	"
Khandesh	..	145	..	"
Khangaum good staple	...	162	...	"
Broach M G	...	...	197	"
Bhownagger	170	176	190	"
Westerns	190	...	...	"
Saw-ginned Dharwar	192	...	...	"
New Crop.				
Bengals	...	159	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach	198	...	..	25th Mar. 1902

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

NAPLES, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here (Calcutta boats) yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela, from Japan, left Singapore for Rangoon on the morning of the 28th instant.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OUR Liverpool friend's market review of 9th instant runs as follows :—The market has shewn some signs of reviving activity and the utter stagnation for a time is a thing of the past. We notice that some leading bears who are taking very emphatically about 3 3-4d, are covering extensively subross. Their covering is effected so quietly however that it has had but little effect on the market. As regards Manchesters the constant drop in the raw materials has been very discouraging to spinners and manufacturers. We hear that merchants are complaining bitterly about cancelments. No doubt there would be a good business doing if cotton would only remain steady. The state of trade on the continents evidently continue dull, not so, however, in America, from whence the reports are much more cheering. In that country there is a good demand for dry goods and China is a large buyer. The sales this year for the Chinese markets amount so far to about 60,000 bales chiefly heavy goods. Although southern spinners hold but small stocks, cotton mills nearly everywhere are running full time. Crop accounts have on the whole been unfavourable during the week, nearly everywhere the crop is late, and replanting is necessary on a large scale. Reports agree that a very large crop has been put into the ground, but a very large crop does not always mean a bumper crop. Of that the weather is the determining factor. Altogether the position of the article has completely turned from what it was a few months ago. Then we expected a crop of 9 3-4 millions and a consumption of 10 1-2. Now people are expecting a crop of 10 1-2 and Ellison has reduced his consumption to about 9,800,000 l Could anything be more perplexing? "The bears are very powerful; they may succeed in depressing prices still further and if they do so, say to the neighbourhood of 4d. for August September, the situation may become one of great strength." Double options. July August 20 points. August September 22; points, September October 26 points.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 9-57m., Low water, 2-47m., 3-17a.
Bombay Legislative Council, Mahableshwar, 3 p.m.
Aga Khan Rookey Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh and Mauritius per extra s. s. Chindwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., to-day.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of a Mahomedan boy, named Gulam Hussain Hasam, aged eight years. The deceased lived with his sister on the second storey of a house in Nagdevi Street. Yesterday he was looking out of the window of his room, when he lost his balance, and fell on to the street. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. He died after some hours. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A FALSE CHARGE—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastour, Acting Secopd Presidency Magistrate, Ramchand Babaji, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing Rs. 50 belonging to one Aood Behari. From the evidence it transpired that on Monday last the accused was found committing a nuisance in front of the complainant's place of business. An altercation ensued between them, whereupon the complainant falsely charged the accused with having stolen Rs. 50 from his person and got him arrested by the Police. The Magistrate, discharged the accused, and ordered the complainant to pay the former Rs. 50 as compensation.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION AND MR. LUKHMIDAS.

At a general meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association held under the presidency of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, yesterday, the President addressed those assembled and said :—

"I am extremely sorry to announce the death of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, a leading gentlemen of the Bhatia community who arduously worked for the civilisation, moral and social, of the community of which he was a member, as well as for the Hindus in general. He has done much to encourage the Indian cotton industry and other branches of trade. He exhibited unprecedented moral courage in presiding over a meeting of the Bhatia Mitra Mandali to bid "Bon Voyage" to two Bhatia gentlemen proceeding to Europe. His life was a fine example. To tell all the good he did would take up much time. No Hindoo can forget the meritorious services he has rendered to his country and countrymen.

On a motion by Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo J. P., seconded by Mr. Mulji Valabdas, it was and unanimously resolved that "this Association records its profound grief at the loss it has sustained in the death of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji and that after considering such important matters as are necessary, to-day's meeting be postponed as a mark of respect and that the President be authorised to sign and send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased.

BOMBAY FEMALE WORKSHOP.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at the annual General meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Female Workshop fund, held, last evening, in the institution at Grant Road. The following report of the committee for the year ending 31st March last was approved and adopted :—The year started with a credit balance of Rs. 7-13-1 and ends with a credit balance of Rs. 1098-0-4. The subscriptions during the year amount to Rs. 574 showing a slight increase on those of the previous year. The total number of inmates during the year was 30; of these 16 have left either to go to situations or for other causes, 2 have died, 12 are at present in the Institution, and 1 is away on leave. As anticipated in the last Report the workdone during the past year shows a considerable development in comparison with former years. The work sold amounts to Rs. 849-8-3 as compared with Rs. 296-1-11 for the previous year, and the amount paid to workers is Rs. 621-11-0 as compared with Rs, 219-8-0 for the previous year. At present there is ample work on hand, sufficient for many more workers, and the Ladies Committee are doing all they can to increase the number of workers and secure a ready good Work Mistress in order to be able to execute promptly all the orders which are received. The Committee trust to be able to show a further improvement during the next 12 months, and trust that the support given by the public will be continued. During the year Mrs. Glazebrook resigned the duties of Hon. Secretary to the Ladies Sub-Committee, and Mrs. Horbury has kindly taken her place.

SIR ROBERT HART.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "North China Herald" had a brief chat at Pekin with Sir Robert Hart. Sir Robert, we are told, looked wonderfully well after the trials of the last few months :

"What of being bombarded by a Government you have served so long?"

"Oh, it is all in the day's work. My chief loss has been my manuscript and notes collected throughout the year on all sorts of subjects. They are irreparable."

Sir Robert added that he adhered to the opinions expressed in his recent articles. "The potentialities of China," he said, "will yet surprise the world." When asked what of the immediate future, Sir Robert Hart replied :

"A reformed China without a doubt. That will not be in a day, but the work of reform will now be set about in earnest."

"How?"

"Well, I have a scheme on hand now. It is not like the great drastic and sweeping measures submitted in the Edicts, but a very simple plan that can be immediately put into operation."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th May.

1. The following men are granted leave as stated against their names :—Gunners G F Davey and E Thomas, 3 months, from the 1st June, 1901.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

IN connection with the Building of railways in India by private enterprise, writes "Pioneer" it is curious that so much attention is directed to hill lines, which are extremely expensive, while projects in the plains, easy to carry are neglected. Colonel Jacob, R. E., the Chief Engineer in the Punjab, drew attention to this some time ago, and pointed out-tracts of country which might will be paved by light railways. He advocated a line from Sialkote to Amritsar, with branches from Pasrur to Gujranwala, Pasrur to Zafaral, and Ajnala to Lahore. The country to-be paved is most fertile and is densely populated, and the lines would connect several towns and villages, both with Amritsar and Lahore. The river Ravi would have to be bridged, but all the whole 150 miles of the system would cost only 48 lakhs of rupees. The gross earnings are put at Rs. 6,60,000, and, allowing the high margin of 60 per cent for working expenses, the annual profit would exceed 5 per cent. Colonel Jacob mentioned other parts of the Punjab which might well be opened out : Jhelum, Chakwal, Talegang Dusakhel and Mianwali. The country in these instances is somewhat rough, but still it is certain that the rural population would largely use the lines if once laid. We may mention that a Bombay firm is about to float a company to make a line from Amritsar to Sirhali, and eventually to extend it across the Sutlej to Ferozepur. This is a move in the right direction; and we are convinced that if promoters would only carefully examine local conditions of the Province, they would find that light railways, offering a good return on capital, would readily be built. The hill lines might be left for the time being: they are not so much needed as those in the plains.

WHEN Madame Sarah Bernhardt arrived in Paris from America, a large number of her friends and admirers met her at the station and greeted her with an enthusiastic outburst of applause, some 200 of them insisting upon kissing her. She returned the salutations, and for nearly a quarter of an hour after alighting from the train the great actress was being kissed and embraced. M. Coquelin also participated in the enthusiastic welcome. Both artists, says Daizel, give a glowing account of their American experiences.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

UEEN'S DAY.

THE "Indian Spectator remarks :—The declaration of 24th May as a public holiday throughout India, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, is yet another indication of the spirit of loyalty which has already induced Canada to appoint this day as a perpetual holiday in memory of the late Queen-Empress. The King's birthday will be kept on its own day—9th November—and the Honors List will be published on that date to indicate the fact that the Throne is the fount of honor; but the 24th May will be observed as a holiday on account of its association with her whose long and beneficent reign was marked by such an extraordinary growth of the British Empire. Here in India the day will recall especially the Proclamation of 1858, which is to this country what the Magna Charta is to the people of England. The multiplication of holidays which necessarily interfere with business, is always to be deprecated, but the present instance is altogether exceptional. The day for sixty years past, has been an annual holiday, and in ordering that its observation be continued Lord Curzon has acted in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the loyal citizens of India.

The "Indu Prakash" writes :—So, after all, the enigma has been explained, and we are to have the pleasure of celebrating the King-Emperor's holiday at its proper date and yet have the gratification of the retention of the sanctity of the 24th of May. That will be a permanent holiday in the empire consecrated to the memory of the dear Queen, Empress and mother whose memory has been so much endeared to us all—of the mother country the subject nations as well as the colonies. The decision in question will be nowhere received with greater warmth than in India.

ALLEGED WASTE OF THE RATEPAYERS' MONEY.

The "Gujerati" writes : Last Thursday the Corporation granted sanction to the payment of the sum of Rs. 21,000 being the amount for which the Municipal Solicitors' claim in respect of the preparation of amendments of the Municipal Act had been compromised by the Commissioner. The work of drafting amendments, with due regard to the suggestions made by the Corporation, rests with the local government and we feel no doubt that the Corporation, if it had not been placed in a false position, would not have voted this amount. But at the same time we feel that it is a most unjustifiable waste of the ratepayers' money and we hope such flagrant instance of mis-application of municipal funds will never occur again.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST REVENUE OFFICERS IN KAIRA.

Referring to a recent petition sent to Government, the "Kasier-i-Hind" writes : Some of the agriculturists of the village of Dhandhodi in the Kaira District have addressed a petition to Government complaining of the high handed and oppressive policy of some of the lower revenue officers in the matter of revenue collection. It must be borne in mind that generally speaking the agriculturists are so much in awe of the revenue officers that they suffer in silence but dare not complain against them, unless indeed the matter may have gone too far. Therefore, we will earnestly urge the Government to appoint an independent officer to make inquiries on the spot. In the petition it is alleged that threats were held out to the poor agriculturists if they dared to complain to Government about the oppression.

NEW HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

Regarding the work of the new Health Officer since his arrival in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" says : Dr. Turner, the new Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, has set about cleansing his Augean stable in right earnest. The short interval that has elapsed since his landing in this country appears to have been very profitably employed in making himself acquainted with the crying wants of the city, as far as they pertain to his own Department, and in devising means for the removal of the more glaring abuses and imperfections which he has found out. The important suggestions he has made with reference to the present system of registration promise with certain changes, not only to do away with the present unsatisfactory method of collecting vital statistics, but of dealing with the sanitation of the city in a more efficient manner than has been, hitherto, found possible. His recommendations with regard to building regulations speak equally well of the thoughtful attention he has paid to the several important questions affecting the sanitary condition of the city.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks : Dr. Turner, our new Health Officer has been in our midst for the last two months and the last quarterly report on the sanitary condition and requirements of the city is the first for which he is responsible. The report shows that clever and capable man that he is he has thoroughly grasped the situation. He has drawn up a list of twenty improvements and reforms for the sanitary regeneration of the city. To put even a reasonable number of these effectually into practice is a mighty task indeed. Naturally many of the sanitary reforms suggested by him have been brought to the notice of the Corporation ere this, and the very fact that they were so brought to their notice without any result shows that the task before Dr. Turner is stupendous. Fortunately he himself labours under no misapprehension. He is thoroughly impressed with the magnitude as well as the difficulties of his undertaking; but he is resolved to be patient and persevering.

THE AGA KHANS IN BOMBAY.

Referring to a recent publication of the lives of the three Aga Khans in Bombay, the "Indian Spectator" speaks of the present spiritual leader of the Khojas in these terms :—No prince or nobleman in India has been so fortunate as His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, who has been the lucky recipient of high titles from different Governments at such a comparatively young age. His Highness has received honours from Her late Majesty the Queen, the German Emperor, the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and, last, but not least, the Sultan of Zanzibar. His Highness well deserves these honours, and he has earned them by his merits. It fell to his happy lot to bring about a settlement between the Emperor of Germany and his subjects, who are the followers of His Highness and whose number is legion.

THE HOUSING OF MILL OPERATIVES.

Some of the vernacular journals approve of the recent proposal for the housing of mill operatives. The "Gujerati" discourses:—Only the other day we complained that the Mill-owners' Association discussed questions relating to the prosperity of the mill industry in an academic fashion at its annual meetings but did not tackle any one of them in right earnest. It was, therefore, with no small satisfaction that we learnt that it has formulated definite proposals for the housing of mill operatives and that they have, on the whole, met with the approval of the City Improvement Trustees. To Messrs. Wacha and Dayid belongs the credit of having elaborated a definite scheme and induced the Association to move in the matter. The central idea of the project is that mills are to guarantee the interest on the capital invested by the Trust in the erection of suitable quarters and to redeem these buildings by the payment of a sinking fund. It will be some time before this ingenious and beneficent scheme is finally sanctioned and carried out.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COMFERENCE.

"The Gujerati" remarks with regard to the next meeting of the Bombay Provincial Conference :—Two weeks ago we pointed out that the Bombay Presidency Association had already decided to hold the Provincial Conference during the next few months on such days as would be found to be convenient to delegates from the moffussil, unless some other town offered to hold it, and that Mr. D. E. Wacha had already put himself in communication with some of the leading citizens in the districts. It must necessarily take some time before the final date is announced. And yet a contemporary which ought to have known better goes on prea

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL. Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

THE following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi:—

29th May, 1901.

My wire, fourth instant. Breakwater Light re-exhibited this night.

J. BARWICK, Commandant, R. I. M. Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, May 29, 1901.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Wednesday: Another increase of pressure has taken place in North-East India and the excess of pressure over that region has intensified and excess to-day averages one-fifth of an inch in Lower Bengal and is hence unusually large in amount. Pressure has given way slightly to briskly in Western India and a shallow depression is lying over the Punjab and Upper Sind. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and numerous thunderstorms have occurred in North-East India. Gorakhpur has received three-and-a-half inches, Akyab three, Darbhanga and Patna two, Mergui, Tavoy, Bassein, Minbu, Barisal, Mymensingh, Burdwan and Gaya one. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the area of rainfall in North-East India and is below normal in Behar and North Bengal. It is in large to very large excess in the Central Provinces and parts of the North West India. The maximum at Jacobabad yesterday was 120 degrees. Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in North East India especially in West Bengal and east of the North Western Provinces, and thunderstorms may also occur in the Central Provinces. The depression in North West India may give duststorms in the plains of Upper India but is up to the present of very little importance.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk rise of pressure at Cawnpore and Allahabad, a brisk fall at Aurangabad and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bhavnagar, Jubbulpore, Madras and Negapatam and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Khandwa and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, and Colombo.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore, about a quarter of an inch at Secunderabad and very slight showers at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Cochin.

Weather is only slightly favourable for local rain in thunder or dust-storms in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, Mysore and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA. Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·791
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	80·6
Dew Point ...	76·4
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	81·0
General Directions of wind*... W. WNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*... miles	221

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	400	300	...	700
Or per mile of Railway ...	22	18	...	41
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	6 333	4,290	24	10,347
Total for 19 weeks ...	6,733	4,590	24	11,347
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	402	226	3	931
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	31	..	54
Total to corresponding date do.	7,743	11,351	31	19,125

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 153
Do. to date ... ,, 7,579

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda, Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 1641·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,60,000	7,000	7,000	6,00,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	280	4	4	365
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	70,77,255	94,039	81,551	82,72,301
Total for 18 weeks...	75,37,255	101,032	93,551	88,72,301
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,16,827	8,212	3,124	5,56,340
Per mile of Ry do.	315	2	2	338
Total to corresponding date do. ...	83,83,383	85,931	71,291	98,93,750

Increase for the week ... Rs. 43,660
Decrease to date ... ,, 10,21,449

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GIBBARD—May 26, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain T W Gibbard, R A M C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MERCER—JOHNSON—May 21, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev G E Oldham, M A, Chaplain, Alexander Warren Mercer, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to Justina, widow of the late C P Johnson, Esq.

DEATHS.

ANEAR—May 22, at the General Hospital, Madras, Arthur Arundel Anear.

COCHRANE—May 22, at Kamptee, India, of heat apoplexy, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master W A Cochrane, 4th (Q O) Hussars.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

UNEASY ought not to be the head that wears a crown when it has very little responsibility and an annual official income of a trifle under half a million sterling. Parliament agreed to the report of the Select Committee to revise the King's Civil List, the day last mail left, fixing the sum, including an increase of the grant to Queen Alexandra at £470,000. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in formally introducing the report to the House, delivered a business-like and happily conceived oration in which he dwelt upon the great and growing popularity of the Crown, which, perhaps, now had become the most popular of all our institutions. Throughout the Empire he observed there had grown up a feeling of the enormous importance of the Crown as the centre of all the nations and peoples which composed it. He took it as admitted that the House accepted the surrender of the hereditary revenues of the Crown by his Majesty, and also the liability to provide a sufficient Civil List for the maintenance of the Crown and Royal family. The Committee which had reported on the subject of the provision had been almost unanimous, and it was no small advantage to the Government that their proposals had been accepted by so important a tribunal. He hoped the House would consider the proposals of the Government sufficient and moderate. And the House did. In reality the Chancellor of the Exchequer need not have said so much as he did, for the House was practically unanimous in its approval of the Committee's report. The amendments which were proposed here and there were whimsical, if not moved out of a sheer desire to waste time, or of pure contrariness. Mr. Labouchere was of course very much in evidence. He divided the House futilely on several minor details, and in each case there was an overwhelming majority against him—307 to 58 on the main question, the minority being made up of Mr. Labouchere and the Irish obstructionists. These latter, marshalled by Mr. Redmond, voted against the resolution because of the Statutory obligations on the Sovereign to take an Accession Oath "of a character insulting to a large number of his Majesty's subjects, because a considerable portion of the margin of difference between the Crown revenues and the amount of the provision would be borne by the Irish people, and because, practically, Ireland could not vote money to support a Constitution which was given to her in form only, while she was deprived of its substance."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer went minutely into details of the grant and remarked that it would not be to the advantage of the Crown that a very large Civil List should be voted, which would be a temptation either to lavish and unnecessay expenditure, or to accumulate savings after the duty of the Crown had been adequately performed. Sir Michael entered into a comparison of the details of the manner in which the late Queen's Civil List was allocated into five classes with the allocation proposed for His Majesty, in which there were considerable transferences from one class to another, and also reductions and increases of items. As provision had to be made for members of the Royal family, it was proposed to grant the Duke of Cornwall and York an annuity of £20,000, in addition to the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall; an annuity of £10,000 to the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and an annuity of £30,000 a year in the event of her surviving her husband; an annuity of £18,000 a year for the joint lives of the three Princesses, the daughters of the King, and £25,000 for Household pensions to servants of the late Queen. This made a total of £543,000, as against £470,000 charged for similar purposes during the late Reign, being an increase of £67,000 a year, falling, ultimately, as the pensions to the late Queen's servants disappeared to £42,000. On comparing the Returns for the surrendered revenues of the Crown with the present provision, the Chancellor stated that the difference between them was only £33,000 As Sir Michel explained the King has no personal fortune and whatever remained from the private fortune of Queen Victoria, or from the savings she accumulated in the later years of her life, have been devoted by her to the benefit of her younger children. Mr. Labouchere thought, or said, that the amount which sufficed for the Queen and the Prince Consort ought to be enough for the King. But it was judiciously pointed out that expenditure upon such an establishment as a Royal Household must necessarily be larger now than it was in 1837. The charges for labour have increased, tradesmen's bills are higher, the cost of travelling of the Royal Family is more expensive than it was, and there are more visitors to be entertained at Court from Foreign countries and from our Colonies. Throughout the country, happily for everyone, the standard of comfort has largely been raised, and the standard of entertainment enormously increased; and it is right that the Crown should be put in such a position that the King's comfort should not be interfered with, and that he should be able to exercise that hospitality we all desire.

Mr. Labouchere's amendments and the speeches in which he introduced them were of the same specious character which distinguished all Mr. Labouchere does. He juggled with figures, which in the hands of a clever man can be made to mean anything or nothing. But his speech like most of those the hon. member makes had the redeeming feature of a certain amount of humour. He drew attention to the provision of six thousand pounds for ecclesiastical officers. He discovered that there were 36 chaplains, and each received £40 per annum. Upon further investigation he found that the business of these chaplains was to preach once before the Sovereign. But they could get off by the payment of £3. He suspected the greater number paid the £3, and got off, and so had £37 to the good. But the absurdity of 36 Chaplains! Surely that could not be necessary for a Sovereign, or for any other human being. They ought not, under the guise of the Civil List, to give a further endowment to the Church of England, and yet that was what the proposal came to. Then there was the Poet Laureate! Why continue that absurdity? There had been distinguished men who had held that office. There were also others. There must be in the mind of every one the names of one or two—one, if they liked—whose verses, putting them at the highest standard were not worth five shillings taken by the gross. Personally he did not see the advantage of a Court. He thought it was a mediævalsurvival. It had a tendency to create a flunkey spirit in the nation. He was not impeaching the principle of the Monarchy, which was in no sort involved in the Court. If he had his way he would give the head of the State some such amount as was given the French President, but would not bind him to continue Court ceremonials. But he was sorry to say that the common-sense of the nation did not keep pace with his. There are many other points on which the nation is not on a level with Mr. Labouchere, for which we may be devoutly thankful.

THE PARLIAMENT OF CRICKET.

THE result of the meeting of the members of the M. C. C. regarding the proposed alteration of the l.b.w. rule is a revelation. The desire to amend cricket law has arisen through the increasing tediousness of first class cricket, and the large proportion of matches which are left unfinished. Protests against this new style of playing for averages have been raised with increasing vigour during the past two or three years, and the policy of the revolutionists assumed definite shape and force when they carried a proposition making it fatal to a batsman who puts his leg in front of a breaking ball which would otherwise have hit the wicket. As, however, any alteration of rules has to be carried by a two-thirds majority the amendment will not have any effect, save to show those who oppose any alteration in the game that a powerful party of reform is coming into existence. It is argued that the great bulk of men who engage in first class cricket are unfavourable to such an alteration of the l. b. w. rule, and Lord Hawke, A. P. Lucas, J. R. Mason, H. G. Owen, P. F. Warner, and D. L. A. Jephson, have sent a letter to the press in which they suggest the proposal would result in the glorification of slogging, that if carried the sole desire of bowlers would be to get batsmen l. b. w., and that it would give the side that bats first on a good hard wicket a tremendous advantage if afterwards there is a change in the weather. If cricket were played in accordance with the amended law there would rise up a generation of players whose style would be adapted to the altered conditions, and which would show even greater science than that displayed by the best men to-day. It is quite true it is impossible to make certain strokes without putting the legs before the wicket, but the bat is to meet the ball and not the legs. It is idle to contend the leg is for the defence of the wicket, but nowadays it is largely used in support of the bat. We do not think there is much weight in the argument that if the amended law were carried the one desire of bowlers would be to get rid of the batsmen l. b. w., but, on the other hand, the fact that the change is unpalatable to the majority of players should make all lovers of the game hesitate before making any change. There is no doubt evils exist which renders cricket extremely dull, and which are unsatisfactory to the cricket public, and without whose support County cricket cannot continue. Under the circumstances, those who favour innovation have a right to expect some alternative proposals, not necessarily in the alteration of existing rules but proposals which will remedy present day defects. Unfortunately, nothing is put forward in substitution and if, during the coming season, those hours of colourless play so frequently seen in most matches are not obliterated, and a much larger percentage of matches finished it is certain some change will be enforced. The recent success, associated with which are names like those of the Hon'ble A. Lyttelton, Mr. J. Shuter, Mr. R. Mitchell and other prominent cricketers, proves the existence of dissatisfaction, and if the players themselves do not meet the difficulty and bring about reform, they will have no cause for complaint if it is effected by those who loyally support the game.

THE SALE OF ENGLISH SHIPS.

AN important question is now being asked in connection with the sale of British trading steamers to Continental owners—what will become of the English masters and crews? Recently three Wilson boats were purchased in Russian interests, and there is no doubt the personnel of these ships will be changed, the places being taken by men of the Russian Naval Reserve. The Wilson line will probably retain their old officers, and as far as possible the crews also, and owing to the flourishing state of English shipping those who are discharged should not be long adrift. However, such transfers of ownership are generally unfortunate from the point of view of the captains and men. The sale of the Scottish Oriental Company's and Holt's steamers, engaged in the Siam trade, to the North German Lloyd is a case in point. The transfer occurred about two years ago, and as the Germans were unable to supply masters and men for so many new steamers, the British masters were retained. By German law only German subjects are permitted to sail under the Fatherland flag, but in the interests of German trade their Government allowed this departure. Several masters received four years' agreements, but complaints have reached the Shipmasters' Society that the North German Lloyd Company is not keeping these compacts. It is now getting rid of the British masters and substituting Germans as rapidly as can be, and over 100 British officers have lost, or are in danger of losing, their ships in consequence. The matter is to be brought before Parliament, but it is doubtful whether the dispossessed men have any standing under the law.

THE THAMES AS A SALMON RIVER.

MANY years have passed since salmon passed under London Bridge, and it would be a source of pleasure to all who visit the banks of the Thames to know that at certain seasons there would be an opportunity of witnessing the salmon leaping the weirs in the course of their journey to the upper reaches of the river. There are not wanting persons who have sufficient faith to believe that the condition of the Thames has so improved as to permit of this taking place, and in order to make an experiment some 600 salmon fry have been turned into tidal water. The object of turning the young fish into tidal water instead of putting them into the upper reaches is to enable these artifically reared fish to reach the sea without being exposed to the attacks of voracious fish, which swarm in the water above Teddington. The river below London, however, presents many dangers, and it is extremely doubtful whether any of the samlets will pass alive through the chemically polluted water which exists between Greenwich and Gravesend. Some may reach the sea in safety, and again the little fish will have to meet many natural enemies, but their growth in tidal waters is so rapid that they soon begin to be able to take care of themselves. As before remarked this is only the beginning of an experiment, which will be continued annually by the Thames Salmon Association, but if at the end of this summer a single returning grilse were captured in the Thames public interest would be aroused, and the experiments could be made more effectual through increased practical aid.

BOMBAY RICE MERCHANTS AND THE BRITISH INDIA.

THE Secretary of the Rice Merchants' Association sends us copies of a voluminous correspondence which his Association has had with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of freight from the rice ports to Bombay. The Secretary asks us to regard the matter as a public grievance and to condemn the Company for acting on the principle of might is right. We have not the company's case before us, but judging from the allegations of the Rice Merchants the matter is one for private negotiation, not for public discussion. The company wants to get as much money as it can and the Association to pay as little. This is the view too of the Chamber of Commerce. But we cannot say we like the look of one letter which offers special privileges to rice merchants who sever their connection with the Association, as being rather like striking below the belt.

A HOME contemporary, under date May 6, says: Dr. Weldon, Bishop of Calcutta, who arrived in this country last week, was too unwell to fulfil any of his engagements, and it will probably be some weeks before his medical advisers will allow him to undertake any public work. His lordship is at present staying at Eastbourne.

THE Simla dog show is to be held this year under the patronage of the Indian Branch of the Ladies' Kennel Association of which H. E. Lady Curzon is the Patron.

MR. TURTON SMITH, on completion of his extended tenure of office, will vacate the Inspector-Generalship of Police in the Punjab on July 4th. Mr. C. Browne, Senior Deputy Inspector-General, will succeed him.

ORDERS have just been issued for the withdrawal of the detachment of Native Infantry wing as escort to the Political Officer, Gilgit. The two companies 4th Goorkas, all accordingly return to India, via Chilas and Khagan Valley.

CAPTAIN C. GODFREY, 26th Bombay Infantry, has returned from British Central Africa, and is raising a fresh contingent for service in that country. Volunteers are being selected from regiments in the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay Commands.

A CERTAIN amount of formal regulations will be required in connection with the separation of the transIndus Districts from the Punjab, as certain Acts and Regulations will no longer apply to the new province. The matter is now under the consideration of the Legislative Department at Simla.

WHEN Kipling reached Pretoria, some idiot met him with the remark:—"Is it possible that I have the honour to meet the author of 'The Absent Minded Beggar.'" "Yes," said Kipling, "I have heard that piece played on a barrel-organ, and I would shoot the man who wrote it, if it would not be suicide." In this connection it may be well to add that the gross receipts from the sale and royalties for music and recitals of that now hackneyed poem has by this time amounted to £60,000. The whole of this sum has gone to the funds for which the poem was written; Kipling's remuneration was only the fee of £250 as author.

THE work of managing a military canteen; when on active service is, as may be imagined, no light one. Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Morgan, D.S.O., of the Army Service Corps, who has been in charge of the canteen arrangements in Natal for some time past, has, however, demonstrated that it is by no means a desperate task. The system which has been carried out under his direction has proved so profitable that, after paying all working expenses, a sufficient amount has been earned to allow of a sum of £3 being granted to the next-of-kin of each man killed while serving with the field force. Arrangements are being made for the extension of this system to the troops stationed in other parts of the strategical area.

A FRENCH Committee has been formed to enlighten public opinion on the grievances of Russian students. M. Emile Zola, asked for his opinion, writes: "What is taking place in Russia revolts universal conscience, and no man who thinks freely can help siding with those Russian students, so hard working, so thirsty for truth and liberty, whom a despotic Government wishes to pen up like a flock. But are not all these awful events, this heroic rising, this atrocious repression, necessary stages of evolution? And while crying out our indignation at seeing youths flogged like slaves, must we not rejoice over this sudden breath of revolution in one of the last great Empires? It seems as if absolute power were receiving a blow, the consequences of which may be decisive. For this reason, while I express my fraternal sympathy for the Russian students, I have to express my joy at seeing them bestir themselves manfully in the struggle for human emancipation."

THE GREAT DUKE.

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

BY JOHN GEORGE WITT, K.C.

The following Conversation—rather a one-sided talk, certainly—gives, as nearly as I can recollect them, the words of an old gardener who well remembers his early days on the estate at Strathfieldsaye, when the great Duke of Wellington was alive:

"Good morning, Hall."

"Good morning, Sir."

"I notice an odd thing about you, Hall, that you always raise your hat when we first meet in the morning, but not in the course of the day."—"Yes, Sir, I'll tell you why I do that. When the Duke was alive, we had an old fellow on the estate who took off his hat every time he met the Duke. So his Grace says to him, 'You are breaking the brim of your hat, my man; once in the day is enough for you to take it off to me.' So you see, Sir, I always like to do what his Grace thought right."

"Yes, I understand, Hall; your idea is quite right. Now, how old were you when the Duke died?"—"I was just twenty-one, Sir. My father was underkeeper. I was born at Silchester, where they dig up the Roman remains. But my father lived in Strathfieldsaye, and when the Duke died he left my father £44 a year for life. He was a kind master, very good to all of us."

"Why, Hall, he was always thought to be a very hard man to his soldiers."—"Yes, Sir, that may be, but you look what set of men he had to do with in the Peninsula. What else could he do with the like of them? But I can tell you, Sir, that many old soldiers came to Strathfieldsaye, and the Duke was very kind to them, would talk to them, and give them dinner and money. He was a rare good one to us, and so he was to his tenants. He liked to buy land and extend his estate, and a fine estate he made it, and plenty of game we had on it. The Duke was very fond of shooting and having his old friends down to shoot with him. He was a tidy shot, too, until he got old, and then the young ones got in the way of banging at a bird the same as the Duke did, and when the bird fell, one of them would call out, 'Your Grace killed him,' and the old Duke would call out, 'Oh, by G—d, I believe I hit him,' and finely pleased he was. The grandest parties we ever had was when the Queen and Prince Albert came on a visit to Strathfieldsaye, and Sir Robert Peel came with them. I got close to the door when the Queen drove up. I was only a little chap, and I just touched the edge of her dress, and she noticed me and gave me such a beautiful smile. You could see she was a kind lady, and she was a good Queen all her reign; and Prince Albert he was the best shot at a rabbit I ever saw in my life. Father was angry with me for being so bold as to touch her Majesty's dress, but I didn't mind that, for I had her smile to remember all the days of my life. Deadman, our head keeper, set me to wait on Sir Robert Peel out shooting, and Sir Robert was good to me, and every afternoon he gave me a half-sovereign into my hand. Sir Robert was a very fine gentleman, just like the picture you have of him, and I like your picture of her Majesty in her Coronation robes, but your picture of the Duke—why, when I look at it, I say to myself, 'There he is—there's his grace. But where's his nose?' He hadn't got a nose like that. The painter wanted to make him better looking than he was, I suppose; but he had no business to change his nose. Why, Sir, you could never forget his nose. One day Deadman, our keeper, who had to tell everyone which way he was to walk and where to stand, when we were pheasant shooting, he tells the Duke which way he was to go, and his Grace never said a word, but away he goes, just as if he was a private soldier, and Deadman was commander-in-chief; and the Duke went straight on right through the wood, and when we came out on the other side you never see such a sight in your life as the Duke's nose, it were that full of thorns. Deadman and father had quite a job getting of them out, and Deadman said, 'Why, your Grace, I can't think how you came to walk through all these bushes'; and the Duke said, 'You ordered me to go that way, and go I did.' That was just like the Duke. But Deadman, he was not so good at obeying orders himself, for when the Duke was busy in London, being a Minister of the Queen, he gave Deadman orders always to be ready on Saturday mornings for pheasant shooting through the season. Well the Duke never came down for three Saturdays. So on the fourth Saturday Deadman says to father, 'His Grace won't be coming to-day,' and off Deadman goes to Reading. He hadn't been gone half an hour when up comes the Duke, and a pretty mess we were all in. So when Deadman comes back, he says, 'I didn't think your Grace was coming,' and the Duke said, 'You had no business to think, but to obey orders.' However the the Duke said no more, and that shows you how different he was to us, for I warrant he wouldn't have put up with that sort of thing in the Peninsula. But I never heard him say anything about his wars, and of course we couldn't ask him, but I have been told that he lost the battle of Waterloo three times before he won it."

"Well, Hall, this is very interesting but what you tell me about the Duke is not at all like what is generally supposed, for he was, as you know, called the Iron Duke."—"Yes, Sir, I know, but to show you what he was, I remember the winter we had in 1844, I think it was, terrible cold weather. Well, we started out shooting, and you see I was only a nipper of fourteen years old, and father set me at a gate to keep the pheasants back, and I was just about frozen, and got it so bad that the Duke gave over shooting and told all the beaters to go into the servants' hall and have a hot dinner and some strong ale, and as he came up to the gate he caught sight of me, and he took me by the hand and led me cross the ice on the broad water right into the house, and told me to have dinner and warm myself. A man couldn't act kinder than that."

"No, indeed, Hall, it was good of him, but tell me this. Did the Duke spend much of his time out of doors?"—"Oh, no, Sir, he would be in the library writing hours and hours and hours. We didn't see very much of him, except on shooting days. What with him being in London and busy with affairs there, and he always went to London by road with four post horses from the Wellington Arms. The Duke would not go by rail, and I heard him say he was not going trust his neck in that puffing and steaming thing. That seems to me a funny thing, that he never cared a bit about being shot at by Bonapartes soldiers, and yet he would not ride in a train for fear of an accident. It was just the same about hunting."

"Why, Hall, what do you mean? The Duke kept a pack of foxhounds in the Peninsula, and was a bold rider."—That may be, Sir, and it may be that was as open country for all I know. But I don't think his Grace much liked the awkward ditches and banks and fences about this part. He used to rides pretty often to the meet. Old Sir John Cope kept the foxhounds at Bramshied at that time, and rare sport they had. I don't mean that Sir John was a better sportsman than our Mr. Garth, for a finer gentleman than Mr. Garth there never could be, and when I was gamekeeper at Farley Hill Mr. Garth was always a good friend to me, and so he is now. But, as I was saying, the Duke would be dressed splendid, and rode a fine horse like what our Sir John Watson, what has the Victoria Cross rides, and the Duke looked grand at the meet and they always put it in 'The Reading Mercury, that this Grace was out, and how well he was. But he never rode much with the hounds, and I always noticed that when there was a frost, and no chance to draw for a fox the Duke was safe to go to the meet. But there was rare fun sometimes with the hounds. I remember once that his Grace had got the two judges from reading assizes over to dine and sleep at Strathfieldsaye; you know he always had the judges over from the assizes when he was at home, and the next morning Sir John Cope came over from Bramshill with his hounds, and we had a grand meet on the ovals by the front door. Well, old Deadman wanted to make sure of a fox for their lordships to see the sport, so he sends up to Covent Garden for a fox, for you know, Sir, some keepers used to do that, a keeper could get a fox down from Covent Garden for ten shillings, and the master of the hounds would give a sovereign for quick find, and the keeper could clear ten shillings without any trouble about earth stopping and the like of that.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GREAT SEIZURE OF HORSES.

LONDON, MAY 28.

No news is yet to hand of the serious fighting with Kritzinger's force, but several columns are operating against him.

Fifty Boers have been captured near Pietersburg by a squadron of Kitchener's Scouts.

General Elliott arrived at Harrismith on the 24th instant from Kroonstad having swept the country well and brought 1,700 horses.

He was sniped at all the way and had a few casualties.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders for the one million of India Bills repayable in twelve months at £96-6-9 receive about 57 per cent. and above in full.

PLAGUE AT HONKONG.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A *Times* telegram from Hongkong states that plague there is getting more serious and that the daily mortality is over thirty.

The sanitary and medical staffs are insufficient to cope with it.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The French press is jubilant at the Sultan of Morocco conceding the demands made by France relative to the questions affecting Algeria and the indemnity for the murder of a French subject, for which three warships were despatched to Morocco.

PROMOTION FOR ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour has been gazetted Admiral of the fleet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The Government of India have approved of the changes in composition of central signalling classes held at Kasauli and Poona, to admit of a larger proportion of officers obtaining the qualifying certificates now required for Instructor of Signalling in each British and native regiment.

The charges have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the execution of the works connected with the establishment of a Central Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, and Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris. The officer in charge is to have the powers of a Commanding Royal Engineer, also 100 rupees monthly allowance, plus the pay of his rank

The Government of India has approved the appointment of Captain F. E. Swinton, I. M. S., as Medical Storekeeper, Bombay Command, vice Lieutenant Colonel Parker, retired.

Captain C. V. Sloane-Stanley, 12th Lancers becomes the A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay.

The reconstruction at estimated cost of one and a quarter lakhs, has been sanctioned for the Native Infantry Lines at Hyderabad, Sind.

For the future no officer will be appointed permanently to the command of a 2nd class district or to Colonelcy on the Staff or any staff Appointment or to the Command of a Native Regiment unless declared medically fit for active service.

Captain Paine, R. G. A., is appointed to command Jullundar Mountain Battery.

Captain Marshall R. G. A. is posted as Adjutant R. A. Quetta.

Captain Campbell, 8th Madras Infantry, officiates as D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Madras Command.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, leaves Mahableshwar for Poona on the 12th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Reilly, Commandant, 28th Bombay Pioneers, is granted 60 days' privilege leave.

Major Grant, V. C., 32nd Madras Infantry, proceeds home on six months' leave on medical certificate.

General Sir G. Luck has been paying a visit to Lansdowne Cantonment on his return journey from Simla to Naini Tal.

Colonel C. A. Anderson, R. A., will be confirmed as Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Punjab Command, from the 20th May.

The annual Indian Cavalry Dinner takes place at the United Service Club, Simla, on June 8th General Sir Power Palmer presiding.

Major-General W. Meiklejohn, Commanding Oudh District, proceeds to Ranikhet on 30 days' privilege leave from the 3rd June, Colonel Gwatkin commands during his absence.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—MAY 29—Whyte, Major, Bombay, 17th Bombay Infantry, off leave from England

Jackson, Lieutenant, and Riding Master, Punjab, 5th Dragoon Guards on retirement from Sialkote.

Wallis, Lieutenant, Bengal, the Cameronians, District Commissioner, West Africa, from Lucknow.

Haslett, Major, Bengal, R. A. M. C. on duty, from Calcutta.

Foulkes, Captain, Punjab, R. F. A., en route to England from Ferozepore.

Ramsay, Colonel, Madras, 4th Hussars, proceeding Home on expiry of command from Trimulgherry.

Smith, Lieutenant, Madras, R. G. A. on leave, from Wellington.

Williams, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, the Royal Warwick Regiment, on leave from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—MAY 29.—Whyte, Major, Bombay, 17th Bombay Infantry, off leave to Poona.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POOFA, MAY 30.

SECOND NIGHT.

FIRST TIES—BANTAMS.

1 L-Cpl Hitchens, C Rangers vs. Drummer Patmore, Welsh Regt
2 Corpl Cross, C Rangers „ Pte J Jobson, Lincs Regt
3 Pte Osborne, Middlesex „ Pte Simons, Welsh Regt
4 L-Cpl J Portlock, E Yks „ Pte Osborne, 1st K S L I
5 Cpl Sanderwich, E Yks „ Pte A Regan, R Scots
6 Pte T Black, Lincs Regt „ Pte Dunbar, Black Watch

FIRST TIES—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1 Pte F Thompson, Lincs vs Pte Hardman, The Buffs
2 Pte Knapp, E Yorks Regt „ Pte Owen, 20th Hussars
3 Pte Wakeman, Warwick „ A Royal Irish Rifles
4 Pte Day, Black Watch „ Pte Harris, Northampton Regt
5 Cpl Howlett, C Rangers „ Pte Coster, Essex Regt.
6 Pte Cotton, Warwick Regt „ McDonough, E Yks Regt

FIRST TIES—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

1 Lce Cpl Burne, C Rangers vs Pte Bradley, Royal Scots Fus
2 Pte Byrne, E Yorks „ Pte Burgin, E Yorks
3 Pte T Flint, Middlesex „ Pte S Bennett, Middlesex Regt
4 Pte Hoare, 20th Hussars „ Pte McJairns, Black Watch
5 Drum J Williams, R Scots „ Gunr R Hill, E R H A
6 Drum Byrne, C Rangers „ Pte D Daly, Welsh Regt
7 Drum Regan, C Rangers „ Pte Aldridge, Middlesex Regt

FIRST TIES—CATCH WEIGHTS.

1 Cpl Harris, Essex Regt vs Pte Lee, Black Watch
2 Cpl Henry, C Rangers „ Gr G East, E R H A
3 Tr T C Turner, 19 Co E D „ Pte Hodgkins, Norfolk Reg R G A

COLLAPSE OF A TRAMWAY BOILER HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Inquiry into the cause of the collapse of the tramway boiler house concluded to-day. Mr. W. L. Cotton, M. I. C. E., who was superintending the work on behalf of the Tramway Company said that in his opinion the roof came down owing to the defect in the straining power of the tie rods which gave way, a wrong factor having been taken for their contruction and a mistake having been made in his office and not discovered till after the accident.

The Magistrate will pass orders on the 4th proximo after a local inspection.

THE LACCADIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

An Indian Marine steamer is to be placed annually at the disposal of the Madras Government for the inspection of the Laccadive Islands.

CHITTAGONG.

Arrangements are being made for the survey, at an early date, by the Indian Marine of the approaches to the port of Chittagong.

REMOUNT DEPOTS.

Temporary Remount Depots at Umballa and Bangalore will be maintained for another season for the accommodation of horses that are being held in reserve for the supply of mounted corps returning from South Africa.

PLAGUE FIGURES.

The number of plague deaths in India fell last week to 1,427; the North-West Provinces and Punjab both sharing in the improvement. Bengal had only 248 deaths and Calcutta only 47.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 29.

The Boxing Competition started this evening. The attendance was good, the lighting fair, and the general arrangements perfect.

The following are the results :—

FIRST TIES—BANTAMS.

Private Gaffney, C. Rangers vs. Drummer Treacey, Warwick Regiment. This pair were evenly matched and the referee gave a fourth round of 3 minutes in which Gaffney won.

Private Smith, Lincolns, and Private McEwan, Royal Scots, were declared winners, their opponents having scratched.

FIRST TIES—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Drummer Smith, C. Rangers vs. Private Cobley Royal Scots. This was a well fought match and Smith won after a well fought contest of full time.

Private Fox, C. Rangers vs. Private A. Bolton, Lincolnshire Regiment. This was a big slogging contest. Fox stood the punishment well and Bolton won. Full time.

Br. R. J. Green vs. Lance Corpl. Westwood, Mid. Regiment, Green won in the absence of his opponent.

Corpl. Fenner, Warwickshire Regiment, vs Private Cluer, 20 Hussars. Cluer won after a good contest.

Private Talbot, W. Yorks. vs. Private Inker, Dorsets. Talbot won in the absence of his opponent.

FIRST TIES—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Gunner Jack Sissons, R.G.A. vs. Private Sullivan Warwicks. Gunner Sissons won in the absence of his opponent.

Private Clayton, Middlesex vs. Private Powell, Yorkshires. Powell won. Full time.

Private Baxter, Warwick Regiment vs. Br. Grady 1st Field Battery. This was won by Grady after, good contest. Full time.

Private Clayton, Middlesex Regiment vs. Private Powell, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment. Powell won. Full time.

Private Fitcher, East York Regiment vs. Private Lee, Black Watch. Fitcher gave in in four minutes and 8 seconds.

Private Hipkin, Lincolnshire Regiment vs Private Crawford, 20th Hussars. Crawford was knocked out in 55 seconds.

Private Bevan, Middlesex Regiment, vs. "A" Royal Irish Rifles. Bevan's opponent was absent.

CATCH WEIGHTS.

Private Campbell of the Buffs vs. Private J. Smith, Lincolnshires. Campbell gave up after the first round.

There were a good many that scratched.

ANNUAL SPORTS AT MATHERAN.

(FROM THE SECRETARY MATHERAN SPORTS.)

MATHERAN, MAY 29,

Never in the annals of Matheran did the annual sports pass off so successfully as those held yesterday and to-day, under the able guidance of Mr. Framji C. Mehta. The Olympia presented a bright appearance with flags and bunting. The European band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was specially brought out from Bombay. Large gatherings were present on both days and the several events passed off most successfully. The Committee was presided over by Sir Jamsetjee, and amongst the Judges figured the Collector, Mr. Bagnell, the popular Superintendent, Mr. Smith and Colonel Birdwood. There were 14 events on the card yesterday, and ten to-day, all of which were keenly contested. The prizes will be distributed to-morrow on the Rugby compound by Lady Jamsetjee.

BOWLERS WANTED!

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE great weakness in Indian cricket of late years has been the dearth of good bowlers and at the present time, if we except some of the Parsee players, there is not a single bowler who would have a ghost of a chance in good cricket at home. We have no bowlers with anything like pretensions to first class form and the few bowlers who could be considered up to good home club form are few and far between, and even in their case it is more than doubtful whether they would prove of much service in some of the games played by the big London Clubs. C. Wigram, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, R. S. Gordon, B. M. L. Brodhurst, A. P. Symmonds, E. B. Raikes and C. Marsham, who are, perhaps, about the best of our bowlers would, I am afraid, cut a sorry figure against the Hampstead batsmen for instance, and until we have a few really good bowlers, men who can be relied upon to get first-class batsmen out for moderate scores it is idle to talk of following the example of West Indian and South African cricketers and send a team home. If J. G. Greig, who is one of the best bowlers this side, meets with even a modicum of success for Hampshire this season as a bowler, then it would be feasible to send a team home to play the second-class counties, but to aspire any higher in the present state of affairs would only be to hold up Indian cricketers to ridicule. The chief bowling strength of a mixed team of Europeans and Natives would be found in the Parsee Contingent, Mistri, Mehta, Pavri, and Bulsara, and these bowlers would be comparatively harmless against first-class batsmen in the real sense of the term. It will serve no good purpose to withhold the real facts in connection with the strength of Indian bowling and until some really good bowlers are unearthed any attempt to send an Indian team home would only end in disaster, both from a cricket and financial point of view.

R.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

DISMISSAL OF AN EDITOR.

AN ENGLISH LADY'S ADVENTURE.

THE LATE COL. DE VILLEBOIS MAREUIL'S DIARY.

PARIS, MAY 10,

M. VIVIANI, editor of the "Lanterne," a halfpenny daily of large circulation, was dismissed by the proprietors of that paper. He explains to-day in a letter to the "Petite Republique" how it came about. M. Viviani has been for some years a Socialist Deputy, and he is a man of character, whom no Panama bribe would ever have tempted. It is necessary for the understanding of his letter to explain that the monopoly of the Gas Company, which charged twice as much as in London, is coming to an end in three years. Desperate efforts are being made in some quarters to renew it. The company even offers to reduce the cost of gas by one-third immediately, in return for another thirty or forty years' lease, offering other inducements besides. The reply made to them is that to accept terms would be selling the city's birthright for a mess of pottage, and that gas ought to the municipalised. It is a pity the whole story of the gas campaign cannot be told in a paper, for it would be an interesting contribution to the history of our times. A few months ago the question came up before the Municipal Council. There was a desperate fight, but at length the Gas Company was beaten by one vote. It is endeavouring now to get the Municipal Council to reverse its decision. M. Viviani writes that for five months he has steadily declined to allow articles in favour of the Gas Company to be inserted in the "Lanterne," even in the advertisement page. The proprietors remonstrated with him on this account, and last month asked him to resign. He refused, as he would not admit that he was in the wrong on any point. Last Tuesday the proprietors sent him a printed proof-sheet of an article "evidently from the Gas Company," in which it was stated that the monopoly was the best solution. He refused to insert it. The proprietors said they would order the printers to set it up in type. He replied that in that case he would explain in the same number how that article had been inserted. The same evening M. Viviani wrote an article which appeared in the "Lanterne" of the day following. He said it was an illusion to think that the Gas Company had thrown up the sponge. Attempts had been made to get at the Press, which in some cases had succeeded. One of the prospectuses had even been offered for publication in the "Lanterne." He felt sure that nobody at the "Lanterne" would pick this document out of the waste-paper basket. A few hours later M. Viviani was informed of his summary dismissal.

The winner of the annual Bordeaux to Paris cycle race is Lesna (of Paris), who arrived at the Parc des Princes Velodrome on May 22 at 2.53, having covered the 369 miles in 21 hours 53 minutes and 4 seconds, a record which is all the more remarkable as no motorcars were allowed for pacemaking, cyclists alone being allowed for this purpose. Shortly after Accouturier, of Commentry, and Fischer, of Paris, arrived neck and neck. A splendid sprint took place on the track, Accouturier beating Fischer by one length. The fourth was Frederic, of Paris. The thirty cyclists who took part in the contest were French all but one Englishman (Harry Green), one German, and one Turk. Lesna had a puncture at the very start, but was promptly assisted. Green had three falls, and gave up about 100 miles from Bordeaux. Frederic punctured both his tyres beyond Angoulême, but, continued running on the rims, he finally had to dismount, and walked three miles to Ruffec, where aid was obtainable. Considering this, his arrival fourth was a very good performance.

Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., who is stopping here for a few days at the Hotel Bean Site, in the Rue de Presbourg, near the Arc de Triomphe, was awakened on Thursday night by cries for help coming from the room of Lady Vincent, whose voice he recognised. He hurried to the room, and found there a man, presumably a burglar, whom he handed over to the servants. Lady Vincent had been aroused from her sleep by a noise in her room. She turned the light on, and was very much frightened at seeing a man, particularly as she had read the other day the particulars of the attempted assassination of Madame Kolb by an English burglar. The man said he had entered the room by mistake, the door not being locked. He was unable, however, to explain his business at the hotel, and was arrested. He was found to be an Irishman, named Killaurent. He speaks French well, and is not a stranger to the French police, having, it is said, served here a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

The childhood exhibition was opened on May 11th at the Grand Palais by the Minister of Public Works, the Grand Duchess Vladimir being in his party. It is a curious retrospective show of everything that concerns children. Here you will learn how Roman and Gallo—Roman children played and fed, for they knew all about feeding-bottles in those days, although they had no indiarubber. Children of all ages and of all countries love dolls. Pictures made for children throughout the centuries are worth looking at. Among modern things are the toys of the King of Rome, son of Napoleon the first, among them being a box of dominoes. There are also portraits of famous Frenchmen when they were children, and children's portraits by famous painters. The cradle of the Prince Imperial, who was killed in the Zulu war, is one of the curiosities of the Exhibition. The Empress Eugenie has sent the cradle from Chislehurst. It is said that she intends presenting it to the City of Paris, but this is not certain. The cradle is in rosewood, inlaid with ornaments in enamel, silver, and gilt bronze. Above the head of the cradle is a statuette representing the City of Paris holding an Imperial Crown. The cradle was presented to the Empress by the City of Paris, whose opinions have turned about a good many times since then.

A curious auto-da-fe of private papers has been performed by a judge of the Civil Tribunal in court. The papers were those of the late Comtesse de Castiglione, whose beauty, talent, social influence, and wealth made her one of the leading figures of France under the second Empire, and who died a few months ago at an advanced age. When she became aware, perhaps some thirty years ago, that her beauty was fading, she withdrew from society and dropped out of sight completely, being utterly forgotten. She was still wealthy, but she lived as if she had been poor. She had not even a servant. When her health began to fail she informed nobody, and she died without medical assistance. Among her papers were found masses of private letters, some of them certainly from Napoleon the third, whose friend she was. In her will she alluded to her letters, stating that in another will she would direct how they were to be disposed of. This second will has not been found and the executors applied to the law courts. The judge decided that he would examine them himself. In presence of the executors, he examined them one by one, burned the greater number, and handed the rest back to the executors for distribution among the relatives.

THE French cable from Oran in Algeria to Tangier has now been successfully laid. The Transvaal War and the British censorship exercised at Aden and Capetown over all messages created a feeling here, as well as in Germany, in favour of a cable system independent of British lines. No telegraph lines are allowed in the interior of Morocco, but Tangier is connected by a British cable with Gibraltar and by a Spanish cable with Tarifa. Telegrams may now be sent to Tangier by the French route via Paris, Marseilles, and Oran. An extension will shortly be made to Dakar in Senegal, and, later, to the French Congo. It is hoped, later on, to connect over the Congo State and German possessions to Madagascar. But this is not in the immediate programme.

"La Liberte" makes the announcement that on Monday next the Transvaal diary of the late Colonel de Villebois Mareuil will be published in its columns in serial form. The diary consists of a body of notes written at the seat of war and afterwards sent to the colonel's brother. Apparently they will form an interesting contribution to Boer history. Viscount Melchior de Vogue has promised to write an introductory article.

The "Gaulois" makes an announcement which points to a coalition between the enemies of the Republic. The manifesto is signed by M. Arthur Meyer, who, whatever may be his principles, has shown in two instances, Boulangism and the Dreyfus Affair, that he is a power in France. One may be assured, therefore, that its terms, however inconsistent they may appear to English readers, reflect the opinions of a vast number of French citizens. The article, which is entitled "L'Union pour la Defense Sociale," after describing the present moment as the eve of social evolution, if not of revolution, calls upon his fellow countrymen to save France from irretrievable ruin. In former days Royalists and Bonapartists and other Conservatives, while remaining faithful to their respective doctrines, treated the existing Government as an adversary. Now it is nothing less than a bitter foe. While praising the League of "La Patrie Francaise," of which the chiefs are M. Jules Lemaitre, M. Francois Coppee, M. de Marcere and other eminent men, the writer considers that the destinies of the nation in the next electoral battle cannot be confided to one association. Instead of absorbing other committees and centralising its power, it ought to form a branch of one great co-operation. The plan is developed as follows :—At the present moment we ought to have no other thought than the interests of the nation, the most pressing duty being to snatch France from the hands of those who have tightened their grasp upon her. Comte de Maille, who honours that Monarchist party which is bound up with his family traditions and personal convictions, would be one leader, whilst others would be M. Paul de Cassagnac, who for thirty years has risked his life for the Imperial cause, and M. Meline, who has just spoken in the sense conveyed by this manifesto. Nor ought we to insult M. Paul Deroulede, the ardent patriot, by not reckoning upon him at the head of his Plebiscitary League as in command of an important section of the opposing forces.

M. Arthur Meyer is elastic enough to include in this appeal even M. Henri Rochefort, whom he thus flatters :—We shall want the aid of the Press, and above all, the aid of M. Rochefort, who, inspite of his revolutionary temperament, has never remained deaf to the desperate cry of his Fatherland. Even M. Drumont, who for so many years has preached to the four-winds of heaven original ideas which we have combated but which are in the main generous, will be welcome.

The Abbe Bruneau affair has now reached a far less gruesome stage. "La Jeannette," who was the housekeeper of the murdered Abbe Fricot, so far from being dead, is in the service of another parish priest, named Potheir, at Fromentieres. The rush of reporters has made the priest and his servant furious. "La Jeannette," who is a stalwart and gaunt female, has threatened her inquisitive visitors with personal violence. The Abbe Pothier shouts his replies from a window. He considers that the Abbe Bruneau was guilty. The chaplain of the prison at Laval, who heard his last confession, states that he is only entitled to say that his penitent died like a true Christian, devoutly and courageously. The priest's grave is now covered with flowers, and is likely to become a pilgrimage unless the diocesan authorities intervene. Meanwhile, some light was thrown on the mysterious communication the Abbe Bolo has been waiting to pour into the ears of M. Monis, the Minister of Justice. It is stated that the Marquise de Virville aquainted the Abbe Bolo with certain details constituting a "new fact" required for the revision of Bruneau's trial. Among other facts she claims to be able to prove that the Abbe Bruneau was not at the Presbytery of Latrammes on the night of the murder of the old Cure.

A correspondent writes : "It is now some years since I visited a Paris Salon, and find immense changes. Twenty, or even ten, years ago, what our French neighbours called 'sublimes horreurs' abounded—i. e., scenes of massacre and bloodshed, and studies in the nude 'ad nauseam.' This year nothing of the kind shocks the senses or artistic perception ; indeed, the domestic side of art here, as in our own Academy, perhaps prevails overmuch. Certainly there are too many portraits of pretty little boys and girls dressed in their best and posing as sitters in the most approved manner. But alike in the Salon and in its rival Societe des Beaux Arts, both housed in the Grand Palais, beautiful landscapes and charming little figure-pieces abound. Bloodshed is nowhere, and the nude far from obtrusive. Nothing, indeed, can be more delightful than a stroll through these charming galleries. Talk of Paris having no home-life ! What stuffis this ! If anyone does not believe in the model Parisian paterfamilias it is because he does not know where to look for him. It is on such a Sunday afternoon as we have just had here that the Jardin d'Acclimitation is seen at its very best, and the "pere de famille" also. Not only working men and the middle classes flock hither with their babies, but also elegantly-dressed men of society and the world, who stroll about showing their little boys and girls the animals and giving them a ride on the camel or elephant. Of course it is essentially the people's afternoon, but busy men cannot always get half a day during the week, and the lovely weather of last Sunday tempted alike rich and poor abroad.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	7	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	12	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	1	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	3	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Dharavi	1	5	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	24	30	159
Total plague deaths to date	93,039	80,209	
Same date last year	35	18	163

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	335	295
Karachi	163	154
Poona (including Cantonment), Districts.	1	1
Surat	52	27
Thana	85	81
Khandeish	8	4
Poona (excluding City)	3	2
Kolaba	8	5
Ratnagiri	46	37
Belgaum	140	103
Dharwar	109	67
Karachi (excluding City)	30	21
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	117	73
Cutch	44	41
Baroda territory	2	1
Janjira	7	5
Total	1,156	919
Week ending	1,379	1,004
Total to date	408,599	352,068

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

WE understand that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are about to address a representation to the Government of India with regard to the congestion of business on the Original Side of the High Court—a subject which, it will be remembered, was brought forward at the last annual meeting of the Chamber.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

SECOND ROUND.

2nd BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS v. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

These teams met on the Cooperage yesterday evening. The game was not particularly interesting and the public preferred to view the match on the Oval. The Naval team defended the Band Stand Goal at the start. The opening phases were even and then the Rangers attacked. They had an opening but the shot was errratic and a succeeding corner was fruitless. The Naval men cleared to half way but the soldiers came down again without any better result than before. After clearing an attack following a corner the Magdalians in turn visited the other goal but a good shot was well saved by Graham. The Military quickly travelled down the field but were brought up by a penalty, only to directly afterwards renew the attack, and after several attempts to get past the defence they succeeded in beating Brunger, the Naval goal keeper. The first goal was thus scored after twenty minutes' play. The Rangers came up again at once and after a little loose play in front of goal easily put on the second point. They looked like adding a third goal straightway, but a penalty for sticks gave the Navy relief and carrying the game to the other end they had a chance, but the shot went by. At half time the Military were leading by two goals to nil. Restarting the Rangers again took up the attack and after a melee in front of goal found the net, but the whistle sounded for off side. The Navy next had a spell of attacking but being penalised the Military eased the pressure and again when their charge was endangered they got away from a bully in goal. Soon Brunger had to defend his charge and cleverly kept out a good shot. A corner was, however, conceded to the Rangers and from the subsequent melees the Rangers registered their third goal. Another attempt was averted by Brunger kicking away and when time was signalled the Rangers were still pressing. Score :—

Connaught Rangers	3 goals
H. M. S. Magdala	Nil

H. M. S. "MAGDALA."—W. G. Brunger, Writer, Goal ; Lt. R. E. Stokes Rees, R. N., and T. J. Miles, P. O., Backs ; Sub.-Lt. H. M. K. Mollot, R. I. M., Lt. E. C. Carver, R. N., and J. T. Dowling, P. O., Halfbacks ; T. Smith, Lg. Stg., A. E. Bennet, A. B., Sub.-Lt. A. H. J. Hamilton, R.I.M. A. E. Hayward, Writer, and G. P. Partridge, Lg. Sea, Forwards.

2ND BATT. THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—Pte. Graham, Goal ; Sgt. Smith and Pte. Hanaghan, Backs ; Pte. Masterson, Pte. Fletcher, and McCormack, Halfbacks ; Lt. Barrett, Lt. Comyn, Pte. MacNiff, Pte. Foley, and Pte. Kilcummins, Forwards.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS VS. SHROPSHIRES.

THE best game seen so far as progress has been made in the tournament was witnessed on the Oval yesterday evening when the Cathedral Old Boys met and defeated the Shropshires by one goal to nil. The feature of the play was the splendid game shown by Ward at right back. He is one of the best backs who have ever appeared in Bombay, being a splendid field and a sure and clean hitter. He was well-supported by P. Roberts, and the half back line understood their work and fed the forwards, among whom Wickham, Spilling and Greene were shining lights. As a whole they were a good combination. The Shropshires played very good hockey during the first half, but afterwards the Boys ran them off their legs, and with the exception of a few breaks-away they were kept defending the whole time. Sergt. Alford at right back, was very sound, and the work put in by Lieut. Furber was excellent. Pte. Proctor and Sergt. Lillis outside right, were very smart, especially at the throw in, but as a whole the forwards lacked cohesion. On the play the Old Boys deserved to win, and but for sterling defence would have registered a big score, and it may be added their victory was very popular.

The game at the start was only remarkable for a series of oratorics on the whistle, but after the game had progressed ten minutes O'Reilly passed out and Greene took the ball down but could not get past Alford, who sent it to Furber. He skilfully guided it to the circle, wherein Gawthorne gave a corner, but the advantage was lost through sticks. A movement by Smith, Wickham and Fern was pulled up in time, and the game was immediately carried into the Old Boys' territory, Ward clearing very cleverly, and shortly afterwards Roberts removed hostilities. The Shropshires continued to press through the aid of Furber, Rogers and Hadaway, and Brewin sent behind. The corner was fruitless, Greene taking the ball down the left wing, but it was in the Boys' ground immediately afterwards, Ward having to give a corner. Eaves then put in some good work, but Brewin intercepted a pass, and very pretty passing between Spilling and Gawthorne and Greene roused the enthusiasm of the crowd. Alford saved a certain goal but the Boys came again, Wickham tricking Furber and passing to Spilling who scored a magnificent goal. The youngsters, after this success, put tremendous energy into their play, which up to half time was exceedingly fast. Nothing more was scored up to the interval which arrived with the Boys' pressing.

On resuming the Shropshires attacked and were awarded a penalty "bully," but "sticks" destroyed this advantage. The next ten minutes' play was poor on both sides, the Shropshires obviously tiring, used their weight, but it must be said that a few of the Boys showed they could meet the soldiers on this point. Wickham was very prominent in this half, and with Spilling, Gawthorne and Greene gave the Shropshires a very warm time. Furber and Cox worked most energetically but their front rank was overplayed, and seldom pierced the half back line, Smith, O'Reilly and Brewin being very active, and Ward a tower of strength, the latter's play creating a very favourable impression. The Shropshire left were not idle, and Rogers and Ellis hung on to Greene and Spilling, preventing effective shooting. Once Gawthorne was badly fouled immediately in front of the Shropshire goal, but the infringement escaped unnoticed. Several corners fell in quick succession to the old Boys, but no further score was registered. Ten minutes before time Furber and Proctor made desperate efforts, and it was at this stage that Ward played with splendid judgment, clearing time after time, and in the end play was transferred to the Shropshires' ring. The whistle blew with the Old Boys still pressing, the final score being :—

Cathedral Old Boys	1 Goal
Shropshires	Nil

The following are the names of the teams :—

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS.—E. Merret, Goal ; C. Ward and P. Roberts, Backs ; E. L. Smith, R. O'Reilly, and E. Brewin, Halfbacks ; E. Fern, A. Wickham, A. Spilling, A. Gawthorne, and A. Greene, Forwards.

SHROPSHIRE TEAM.—Pte.-Millichip, Goal ; Cr.-Sergt. Alford, and Lce.-Corpl. Lord, Backs ; Lt Furber, Bgr. Cox, and Pte. Eaves, Halfbacks ; Pte Proctor, Corpl. Smith, Lce.-Corpl. Hadaway, Lt Rogers, Lce.-Sergt. Lillis, and Forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches take place to-night at 5-10 p.m :—

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Cooperage.

20th Hussars vs. 2nd Bombay Grenadiers Oval.

BO. GYMKHANA.
W. Grahame.
T. Turner, A. C. Rumboll.
V. H. Bromley, I. H. Creagh, R. Reid.
G. N. Vidal, P. F. Fischer, L. W. D. Everett, L. A. Barraclough, S. N. Powell.

OVAL.
2nd Bo. Grenadiers v. XX. Hussars.
Pte. Brown.
Serg. Marshall, Pt. Davis.
Serg. Austin, Pte. Surrier, Lieut. Underwood.
Pte. Walton, Pte. Harris, Serg. Joyce, Lieut. Browne, Serg. Cranham.

The games to-day are :—

COOPERAGE.
B. V. A.
R. Greene (goal), A. Higgins and C. Cox, R. and L. Backs

HALVES.
G. Holland (R), F. Spencer (G), S. Squines (C).
W. Hogam (R.W.) R. Brisco (L.I.) L. Burrows (R.L.) (R.) Hogan, (L.W.) V. C. Martin.

DISQUIETING rumours were afloat in Calcutta on Saturday to the effect that one of the first acts of the Federal Government in Australia would be to raise the duty on tea, a cable to that effect, it was said, having been privately received. The report requires confirmation.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. T. W. Cuffe the chairman, presiding. There were also present :—Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

TOTAL PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The committee recorded statements from the Chief Accountant showing the expenditure incurred on plague operations during 1900-1901 as far as had been booked, and stating that the expenditure on plague operations from the commencement up to the 31st March 1901 aggregated Rs. 50,61,774.

STOPPAGE OF WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter to the President dated the 22nd May 1901, from Mr. Jehangir Edulji Davar, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him on the 22nd April 1900 to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, regarding the stoppage of water-supply to the second floor of the house occupied by him at Khetwadi Main Road, stating that the letter remains still unacknowledged and that no steps have been taken to remedy the grievance. Stating further that according to an arrangement made in November 1899 Khetwadi was to receive water from 5 to 9 a. m., from 4 to 6 p.m., and from 1 to 2 a.m., but that this arrangement has not been carried out and requesting that water may be supplied at full pressure during morning and evening hours as before and not at midnight as has been done at present, to the inconvenience and annoyance of the whole household.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed said that this was not the first time that the Water Engineer had not replied to letters written to him by the rate-payers of the City. The letter might have been thrown into the waste paper basket. He thought that the committee must have some explanation from the Water Engineer as to how he had disposed of the letter. He moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the Water Engineer for an explanation in the matter.

The proposition was agreed to.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in faccordance with notice moved :—"That with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution dated the 31st May 1899, empowering the Municipal Commissioner to dispense with the invitation of tenders by public advertisement for the supply of coal under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act and asking him "inter alia" to arrange as a general rule to purchase coal from direct importers only on a contract in the form in ordinary use in the market, opinion of counsel be taken by the Acting Municipal Commissioner as to whether (a) this resolution of the Standing Committee exonerates the Municipal Commissioner from his obligation of taking the "previous approval" of the Standing Committee before entering into any contract which will involve an expenditure exceeding Rs. 5,000 under section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, (b) whether a resolution passed by the Standing Committee overriding, and inconsistent with, any provision of the Municipal Act, is legal and binding, (c) whether contracts entered into by virtue of such a resolution are valid and binding on the Standing Committee."

The proposition was lost.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

THE BANKS AND THE MONEY MARKET IN INDIA.

The Secretary of State, the present Viceroy, the late Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, kings of "the City" like Mr. Alfred de Rothschild and Mr. Hambro, have all denounced the existing banking arrangements of India as old-fashioned and inadequate. The bankers and merchants of India themselves have not been inclined to admit the truth of this indictment. But the controversy has been to a great extent conducted in generalities, which it was impossible to bring to the test of specific fact for want of statistics such as these tables of Mr. O'Conor are designed to supply. Similarly we have periodically an outcry that the spasms of stringency which from time to time seize the money market, are entirely due to the Government's obstinate refusal to assist the commerce of the country. But those who raise this cry, as the bullion brokers of Bombay and our Calcutta commercial correspondent did the other day, seldom stop to consider whether the banking facilities in the country are all that could be desired or might reasonably be expected. Mr. O'Conor's figures may give them material for reflection.

The first table deals with the three Presidency banks (Bengal, Bombay and Madras), and the joint-stock banks whose offices are located in India, that is to say, the Allahabad Bank, the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Bank of Calcutta, the Bank of Upper India, the Commercial Bank of India, the Deccan Bank, the Oudh Commercial Bank

cash balances of the banks. The figures in Table A show that, leaving out of consideration two exceptional years, 1890 and 1894, when for special and temporary reasons the banks were glutted with cash which they did not know what to do with, the cash balances have for quarter of a century remained, like the Government deposits with the Presidency Banks, at pretty much the same level, if anything with a declining tendency. In other words, so far as the banks are concerned, although the amount of their deposits has enormously increased, the power to afford immediate accommodation in times of temporary strain has waned rather than waxed. The truth would seem to be that the ordinary joint-stock bank of the country depends in this matter on the Presidency Banks, and the Presidency Banks depend to a large extent on the Government deposits. Much of the capital of the local banks (not Presidency) is thus tied up in long loans and cannot be utilised in an emergency. In some cases their resources are not available at all except in their own immediate vicinity, and whether they are adequate there may be judged from the rate of interest and discount charged. Add to this that the capital is very unequally distributed amongst the different banks, and that a bank will not borrow from another until it has exhausted its own resources, and put a heavy strain upon its customers. It is desirable that the Government should so far as is consistent with the cheapest method of discharging its own obligations, assist commerce to the utmost possible extent, and this has not always been done; but if the banking system of a country is on a sound basis, the tendency to lean upon Government may reasonably be expected to decrease as the resources of the banks increase. Mr. O'Conor's figures show pretty plainly that in India this expectation has not been fulfilled. The private deposits in the banks have trebled since 1870, but, so far as the man agement of commercial credit—the primary function of scientific banking—is concerned, such a difficulty as that which arose at Bombay a few weeks ago, would seem to show that little or no progress has been made. How far the augmentation and concentration of capital by the union of the threePresidency Banks, and the creation of a great Bank of India would help matters, is a point on which there is no doubt much difference of opinion; but it is quite clear that, from the points of view we have been considering, the present position is unsatisfactory. We should add that so far as the safety of the India banks vis-a-vis of their customers is concerned, the position revealed by Mr. O'Conor's figures is eminently sound, the capital and reserves being in the proportion of 1 to 3 of deposits—a high proportion.—"Pioneer."

AN UNHAPPY MONARCH.

KING OTTO AT CASTLE FUERSTENRIED.

A BERLIN Correspondent, writing on May 8 says:—According to reports from Munich, the condition of the insane King Otto, who, some days ago, celebrated his fifty-third birthday, has again become somewhat critical, the renal disease from which he suffers making all the more rapid progress as the unhappy Monarch, who is exceedingly strong, will not let himself be examined or treated. As he cannot be induced to take the necessary diet and baths which would increase the activity of the heart, efforts are made to introduce secretly into his food medicaments to prevent chronic inflammation of the arteries and dropsy. Sometimes, in order to rouse him, he is allowed to see persons whom he once knew, and whose features he remembers from his boyhood. These he at once recognises, calling them by their names. He dines, smokes, and plays with them for some time and then suddenly breaks off, becomes apathetic, pulls at his beard, and then commences to undress himself, just where he is. The King rises very irregularly. Sometimes, according to his mood, he tosses himself about in bed till late in the day, rolls himself up in the bedclothes, and then throws them off with his feet or hands. There are days when he cannot be induced to leave his bed or his room, and as exercise is most necessary for this strong and lately very stout man, everything possible is done to get him out into the park, or at least on to the terrace. There are also days when the King is tortured with fear and cannot be prevailed upon to eat anything. At these times when his breakfast is brought in, he peeps slyly at the lackeys who wait on him with as much ceremony as if he were sane. At other times, when he is hungry and wants to eat, he does not wait till they have left the room, but pounces on everything on the table ravenously. But generally he waits till the lackeys have gone, and then eats everything up. When the servants reappear and find the empty dishes the King laughs heartily. Owing to his complete want of exercise he suffers from sleeplessness. At night he sits for hours in his room, sometimes talking aloud to himself, sometimes singing, and, indeed, in a beautiful voice, and only towards morning falls asleep.

Great stress is laid at Castle Furstenried on the sick King being paid the same ceremony and treatment as if he were in good health. However curious it may sound, it seems as if the King himself takes care that he should receive Royal attentions. He notices exactly what goes on around him, and when he is to be induced by strategem to do anything—for instance, if he is wanted to take a drive—the doctors must never betray their intention, for then the King offers such resistance and gets so furious that doctors and attendants have quickly to retire. But if he can be made to believe that he can outwit his doctors, and make fools of them, he does what is wanted. In order to get him into the carriage to take a drive the following manœuvre is resorted to. The carriage drives up to the gate of the garden, and is—apparently—left alone there. As soon as the King thinks he is not watched, he jumps into the carriage and calls for the coachman without being in the least astonished at seeing his doctor follow him into it.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 18th May 1901:—Casimir Wurster, chemist, of Dudley Mansions, 29, Abbey Road, St. Johns Wood, London, England. An improved pulping and kneading machine. John Jarvis, solicitor's clerk, of 23 Campden Grove, Kensington, in the county of London, England. Improved means applicable for use in carrying rifles and other articles on cycles. William Burgeland Johnson, engineer, of 51, Egerton Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. Improvements in ventilators. William Chapman, electrical engineer, of 5, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in or relating to track construction for electric railways operated on the conduit system. William Chapman electrical engineer, of 5, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in insulators. The Cosmopolitan Power Company, having its office at the Temple, city of Chicago, county of Cork, State of Illinois, U. S. A. Improvements in the art of condensing steam or cooling fluids. Charles Chears Wakefield, merchant, and Walter Grimes, commercial traveller, both of 47, Cannon Street, London, England. Improvements in or relating to sight feed lubricators. Archibald White Maconochie, merchant, of the firm of Maconochie Bros., of 13, Leadenhall Street, in the city of London, England Improvements in the manufacture of tins or containers for enclosing preserved foods, provisions or the like. Frank Lemont Dodgson, engineer, of Rochester, in the State of New York, U. S. A. Improvements in pneumatic railway signalling. Herbert Samuel Reading, furniture dealer, Percy Archibald Reading, pianoforte tuner and Owen Elcome Reading, Manager of Paper mills, all of 18 Albion Road, Tunbridge Wells in the county of Kent, England. Improvements in pianofortes.

ENGLISH ACTORS AND THE COLONIES.

IT has always been the great ambition of Messrs. Williamson and Musgrove to get Sir Henry Irving and the Lyceum Compny to visit Australia, and indeed they very nearly succeeded, but it is to be feared Sir Henry will not now risk the long sea journey. Flattering offers were repeatedly made, and Mr. Musgrove some years ago offered £10,000 down for the joint services of Irving and Miss Ellen Terry alone for an Australian season of only sixteen weeks. Other actors who have made big names in these Colonies are Charles Dillon, G. V. Brooke, and Barry Sullivan; Sarah Bernhardt had a tremendous reception; and Mr. Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Brown-Potter spent much time out there. "I am glad to read your announcement that at the Court theatre seats can be booked for pit and gallery," writes the Rev. J. W. Horsley, of St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth. "I have advocated this for years, and am convinced that both the quantity and the quality of playgoers would advance if this plan were commonly adopted. The number is very large of those who cannot pay highly for their pleasure, nor face the tedious and inclement waiting in the street for entrance to the pit. Just the class who would help to make pure plays pay better than doubtful (or very doubtless) ones is that which at present keeps away or goes but rarely because neither 5s. nor a cold is lightly to be faced.—"Westminster."

"BRIDGES changed without stoppage" is the business motto of the Tyne Commissioners. A new bridge was placed over the old bridge at Redhaugh on Saturday. While traffic was proceeding over the old bridge, pillars for the new bridge were dropped around the old piers, and a new roadway built overhead. On the old piers and roads having been removed, the new roadway, weighing 1,600 tons, was lowered into position by mean of hydraulic jacks.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION AND COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Irresponsible correspondents and zealous friends of the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas may now congratulate themselves upon frustrating the attempts of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal and his friends to prevent the contest for the Council seat allotted to the Northern Division from degenerating into a mere personal one. For week past, it has become the fashion with a section of the Press—I am sure it must be disapproved by the great body of the Press—to allow the satellites of Dumasdom to circulate in respect of Mr. Ambalal personally, and his candidature, an unbounded assortment of the most gratuitous untruths. Many vernacular papers have caught the contagion and forgotten that there is a chivalry of controversy like the ancient chivalry of arms. And, neither Mr. Gokaldas nor his friends have taken an opportunity of disclaiming, so far as they can, the proceedings of his admirers in the Press. Under the circumstances, no one will deny that Mr. Ambalal is justified in publishing, as he has done, his statement "in self-defence and in order to avoid further harm." In this temperate and dignified statement, Mr. Ambalal presents his case with judicial impartiality, and shews that he stands as a candidate at the special instance and request of Mr. Gokaldas and some mutual friends who knew Mr. Gokaldas' mind very well. After reading the statement, one, as in duty bound, ought to admit that Mr. Ambalal's candidature is not an unpatriotic, mischievous intrusion, and one is equally bound to condemn the crusade waged against him. Of course, Mr. Gokaldas may have his own story to tell, and until he has cleared himself, I am not prepared to characterise it as deserves his sudden change of front. However, this much be said, that Mr. Parekh should have been well advised had he stuck to his original resolution and allowed the pressure of his friends to be overidden by the moral responsibility he was incurring. When Mr. Gokaldas answers the challenge thrown out by Mr. Ambalal and seeks to justify his appeal for election on grounds of public duty and public weal, he will, I hope, let the public know whether or no he had placed all the facts of the case before his friends, European and Native, and whether it was in full knowledge of the long standing understanding with Mr. Ambalal, and Mr. Ambalal's perfect capacity and qualifications in all respects for the duties of a member of the Council, that they urged him to seek re-election in the manner he has done. Some such explanation, I am sure, will remove the moral perplexity in which every conscientious elector must find himself, when, after reading Mr. Ambalal's statement, he has to decide whether Mr. Gokaldas's tenure of the seat in the Council should go on, like the brook, for ever.—Yours, etc.,

May 28. FAIR PLAY.

Mr. AMBALAL'S STATEMENT.

During the past two weeks attacks have been made against me in the public press because I have ventured to stand as a candidate for the Council Seat alloted to the Northern Division.

For the most part they are based upon ignorance of facts and contain many fallacious arguments. For certain reasons I had wished to maintain silence but numerous friends have pressed me to make a statement in self-defence and in order to avoid further harm.

In almost all the attacks it seems to be taken for granted that my candidature was in opposition to the wishes of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh; that I have entered the contest to try my chances against him. Such however is not the case.

The fact of the matter is that it was with the Hon. Mr. Goculdas' previous concurrence and free consent that I was induced to enter the field.

So far back as August or September last, two common friends—gentlemen of position whose names must for the present remain undisclosed—came to me on set purpose to persuade me to be a candidate for the council-seat.

They urged, among other things, that in the present low condition of public spirit in Gujerat and owing to the paucity of men of the necessary leisure, means and education, who could devote their time to public duties, it was desirable that opportunities should be given to as large a number of men as possible to train themselves for public responsibility.

It was pointed out also that such an arrangement might also avoid the bitterness and ill feeling to which some of the elections had given rise.

These considerations appeared to me to possess considerable weight. Before expressing my final consent, however, I inquired whether Mr. Gokuldas was willing to retire. They answered my inquiry in the affirmative.

It occurred to me, however, that it was desirable to secure Mr. Gokaldas's concurrence in writing. I therefore pressed for a written communication embodying his consent in plain terms. After a short interval the two gentlemen read out to me extracts from a long private letter from Mr. Gokuldas addressed to one of them. I was thus satisfied that Mr. Gokuldas was prepared to withdraw unconditionally.

It was then suggested to me that a public announcement should be made to the effect that Mr. Gokuldas was retiring and that I was to be the next candidate in his place. Such an announcement was made in several newspapers.

In December last, when the Municipal elections were approaching, I was pressed by one of the two gentlement above referred to to get myself elected as a Municipal Councillor. Both of them promised their aid to ensure the election. I hesitated to comply with their wishes. I was, however, prevailed upon to consent upon the consideration among others that my presence on the Municipal Board of Ahmedabad might greatly facilitate my election to the council.

I refer to this fact simply to show that till the end of December last understanding was considered to to be in full force.

The next thing to be pointed out is that the enquiry held by Mr. Maconochie had made no difference whatever in Mr. Goculdas' attitude. A month after the proceedings were closed Mr. Goculdas declared in the course of conversation with several gentlemen that he had resolved to withdraw from the council and that I was the next candidate.

Mr. Goculdas was at Ahmedabad after the middle of March last. Even then he did not let me know that he had changed his mind. Even towards the end of March he informed Mr. Jiwanji Limjee of it.

(I do not at all like to contest the seat if my friend Ambalalbhai is to be a candidate and he intends doing so. I therefore do not like to stop him from doing so.)

Thus for nearly 8 months I was led to believe and to act upon the assurance that Mr. Goculdas intended to withdraw and that I was the next candidate with his full concurrence.

Then all of a sudden a letter was sprung upon me by Mr. Goculdas in which he states "I learn that you intend going in for the new election for the Local Legislative Council" &c., &c., &c..

The word *learn* took me by surprise. He seemed to ignore the whole arrangement. However, in another letter of the same date addressed to one of the two gentlemen he fully admitted its existence.

In the letter Mr. Goculdas informs me that several of his European and native friends were of opinion that his retirement from the council would be considered a breach of public duty on his part; that he was sorry to come in my way, but that other considerations must yield to those of public duty.

After the receipt of this letter the two gentlemen and my self had several interviews. I pointed out to them that I could not see how Mr. Goculdas' presence in council could promote public interests in a greater degree than mine: that the good work done by Mr. Goculdas was done as a vakil during the inquiry and not in the council and that if I could be satisfied that public interests could be in any way injuriously affected by my taking Mr. Goculdas' place I would voluntarily withdraw, but that as far as I could see no such consequences were to be apprehended.

I finally expressed it as my opinion that Mr. Goculdass was deliberately backing out of an arrangement of long standing on an untenable pretext.

In answer to Mr. Goculdas' letter above referred to I informed him that I did not agree with him in the view his friends took of his obligations as a public man.

Mr. Goculdas had asked me if I intended to stand at all events. I answered this inquiry in the affirmative. The two gentlemen undertook to persuade Mr. Goculdas to withdraw. They both met Mr. Goculdas at Dumas in the last week of April. I was informed in the result that they had not succeeded in inducing Mr. Goculdas to withdraw.

Except the solitary letter in which Mr. Goculdas in an abrupt and somewhat unceremonious way broke the understanding arrived at after so much deliberation, Mr. Goculdas has not addressed to me any other. No proposals for an arbitration have ever been made to me. Neither he nor the two gentlemen have condescended to satisfy me how public interests will suffer by Mr. Goculdas' retirement.

In this somewhat lengthy statement I have omitted many details. But for the substantial accuracy of what I have stated I am responsible.

Under these circumstances I would respectfully appeal to the public to say (1) whether there has not been on the part of Mr. Goculdas a deliberate breach of an arrangement of long standing on an untenable pretext at the eleventh hour which has seriously prejudiced my position in the contest, (2) whether under the circumstances his entrance is an intrusion or mine.

The ignorant public have formed very extravagant hopes of benefits to accrue from the Broach inquiry. Let those, however, who are conversant with the very limited functions of private members of the Legislative Council say whether the inquiry can in any possible way form the subject of debate in that Council; and if it does whether a new member is competent to deal with it as well as an old member.

Finally—I have endeavoured to consider as dispassionately as I can, the reasons (apart from abuse, misrepresentations and threats) which have been urged during the last two weeks against my candidature.

It is asserted that Mr. Gokaldas' presence will be necessary when Mr. Maconochie's report comes before the council. This contention is based upon a fundamental error. The report of the inquiry as such cannot in the ordinary course form the subject of discussion or debate before the local Legislative Council. If it ever does, the discussion must be confined to the recorded evidence and to the cases reported upon, which any member of the council will be quite competent to deal with. So much for the report.

It is asserted by some that Mr. Goculdas' work is incomplete and that he can complete it only if he is in council. Now speaking generally, Mr. Goculdas' work in the council was not above the average level. I do not for a moment overlook the fact that in conducting the Broach inquiry he sacrificed his time and practice but this was in his capacity as a vakil. His work in the council in this connection was confined to putting questions as to the abuses in the collections of Revenue in Gujerat. When the Government challenged him to produce proofs he submitted them to Government in the form of a representation. This representation contained specific cases of oppression, torture, &c. They have been inquired into and the subject is, as far as the Legislative Council is concerned, closed.

The assertion that Mr. Goculdas' presence is necessary because the report of the Famine Commission has still to be considered, hardly requires any serious refutation. The report cannot come up for discussion before the local Legislative Council,

Then it is said that the proposed Revenue Amendment Bill requires his presence in the council. The outlines of the measure are before the public. It is a measure which any educated man can deal with.

The last contention put forward is that it would be a reflection upon his work if he were now ousted. Now Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad had worked very fairly but his supersession by Mr. Goculdas who was then an altogether untried man was not considered to imply any such reproach. In any case the fact that Mr. Goculdas had consented to resign voluntarily would dispose of the argument. Mr. Goculdas himself does not seek re-election on this ground.

As all the reasons urged against my candidature that I could gather are insufficient and as none have been vouchsafed by Mr. Goculdas himself I think it may be safely assumed that no reasons exist for Mr. Goculdas' sudden change of front made in violation of an arrangement of long standing.

On this point, however, I still hold myself open to conviction and am prepared to give up my position if substantial and satisfactory reasons can be shown at any time.

May 1901. AMBALAL SAKERLAL DESAE.

THE GREAT DUKE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

So, as I was saying, Deadman had got a big dog fox in the box, and he couldn't see after the fox himtelf as he had to wait on the Queen's judges.

So he get his friend the policeman to let the fox out of the box, and the policeman goes up to the house and has a big drink of the Duke strong ale, and gets silly-like, and then, instead of letting the fox out a quarter of an hour before the hounds begin to draw, he sees Sir John Cope coming sudden like, and he lets the fox out, and the hounds view him, and away they go, across the park, and run into the fox and kill him, and lo and behold! the fox had got a label on his neck, which the policeman hadn't had the sense to cut off, and Sir John Cope he comes up, and sings out Tallyho. Does the label say carriage paid? and he turns round to the Queen's judges, and says, I suppose the policeman was after getting the fox hung by the neck to finish off the assizes.

"Now, Hall, you have told me so much about the Duke, I should like you to come up to London and see the statue of him at Hyde Park Corner; and, besides, London is so altered since you were there that I am sure you would enjoy a visit. By the way, where did you stay when you went to London?" —"Why, at Apsley House, of course, Sir, where else should I stay? And a fine place is Apsley House, and I went all over it, and I noticed the iron shutters the Duke had put up after they broke his windows, because he meddled with politics. I expect he knew more about fighting Bonaparte than he ever did about Parliament and such like. Fighting is one thing and arguing another, and I am thinking he had much better have left that Parliament job to Sir Robert Peel. Then perhaps his Grace would have lived a bit longer; for you know, Sir, about this part a man can live pretty near as long as he likes, and the Duke might have lived as long as Lord Eversley, who, after he gave up being Speaker, lived at Heckfield, and when he was ninety years old would knock over the pheasants in rare style. But there, I suppose, that when a gentleman has lived a busy life in London and mixed up with affairs, he finds it dull work trying to enjoy himself in the country all the year round."—"Daily News."

THE AUTHOR OF "THE HIGHEST ANDES."

THE hardy author of "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps" and "The Highest Andes" has been finding the climbing of kopjes a tougher sort of work than he expected. Mr. Fitzgerald's entry into the Army —where he is now, and where he intends to remain —came about in a curious way. He and a friend were passing through St. James's-square one night last year, when their attention was attracted by the large notice on the front of the Yeomanry recruiting offices. "What a joke it would be to join in the morning!" said one. "I'm game if you are," said the other; and sure enough as soon as the Yeomanry door opened next morning the two stepped inside and "signed on." The explorer so repeatedly distinguished himself in the field that the attention of Lord Roberts was drawn to his conduct, with the result that he was offered a commission. He selected the 5th Dragoon Guards—Baden-Powell's old regiment—and he was only gazetted to it as a second-lieutenant about six months ago. He has just been promoted lieutenant, and the chances are that he has a distinguished military career before him.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organ are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo treet, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

IMPERIAL COPYRIGHT.

WITH reference to Lord Monkswell's Bill for consolidating the law relating to copyright, which, it is expected will be introduced this session into the House of Commons as a Government measure, Lord Thring contributes an interesting article to the "Empire Review." Literary copyright includes the exclusive right to multiply copies of a book, a right that is primarily confined to the nation in which the book is brought out, and may be called national copyright, or copyright of the country of origin. This copyright would be of comparatively little value if books printed in foreign countries could be imported into the country of origin, as the original market would be deluged by cheaper reprints made abroad. Every nation, therefore, further protects copyright by prohibiting the importation into its areas of copies of books made elsewhere without the owner's sanction, in which national copyright subsists. For example, England prohibits the importation into England of English copyrighted books, so do Germany and Italy, of German and Italian copyright books, and other countries follow their example. But this is not all the protection afforded to copyrighted books. The principal European nations, by the Convention of Berne, and certain other nations, such as the United States, by separate treaty or declaration, give within their respective areas to foreign copyrighted books the same protection, with certain exceptions, as national copyrighted books enjoy. For instance, an English author in France enjoys the same protection in respect of an English copyrighted book as if he were a Frenchman, and such book had been copyrighted in France. This copyright is denominated International Copyright. Thus a book is subject to national copyright in its country of origin, and also to international copyright in the several countries admitting that right. The result is that an author, instead of assigning the whole copyright to a single publisher, parcels it out, as it were, amongst a variety of publishers, granting to each a license conditioned to deal in a certain manner with a limited portion of the copyright.

COLONIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Colonial copyright remains to be considered, and this presents considerable difficulties. The relation between the colonies and the mother country in regard to copyright can only be understood by considering the course of legislation and the circumstances which gave rise to that legislation. The Copyright Act of 1842, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 (the basis of the existing law of copyright), following the example of the original Act of Anne, made copyright of a British work published in Britain extend to the whole of His Majesty's dominions. At that time the colonies did not produce any books, and colonial authors and publishers were practically non-existent. International copyright was also in its infancy, and pirated editions of almost every English book, especially of English novels, were sold at a cheap rate throughout the Continent and the United States. The contrast between the prices charged for foreign reprints and English editions was made greater by the custom then in vogue in England of printing books, especially novels, in an expensive form, the publisher trusting to the agency of circulating libraries to bring his wares within reach of the general reading public. At the same time the colonial market was so limited that the British publisher did not think it worth while to supply a cheap colonial edition, the importation of which into the United Kingdom might spoil the English market. No complaints seem to have been made by the Colonies as to the exclusion of their authors from the privileges of copyright, but soon after the passing of the Act of 1842 the Canadian reading public found themselves excluded from all chance of obtaining English literature at cheap rates, while the United States and the Continental public alike could procure as many cheap pirated English books as they desired. The difficulty was intensified in Canada by the fact that the population was too sparse to allow of the establishment of circulating libraries or book societies capable of bringing dear books at a cheap rate within the reach of the general reader.

A CANADIAN GRIEVANCE.

So strongly was this grievance felt by the Canadians that in 1847, at their solicitation, the Colonial Act, 1847, 10 and 11 Vict. c. 95, was passed by the Imperial Parliament. This Act provided that if a Colonial Legislature passed an Act containing provisions which appeared to Her Majesty sufficient to secure to the British author reasonable protection for his work, an Order in Council might declare that so long as such Act should be in force the statutory provisions which prohibit the importation into the Colony of foreign reprints except by the permission of the owner of the copyright should be suspended. The 1847 Act was intended specially for Canada, but no fewer than nineteen Colonies availed themselves of its provisions and obtained orders enabling them to import printed editions.

At last in 1886 the injustice that had been done to books published in the colonies by excluding them from the privileges of imperial copyright was remedied by the International Copyright Act, 1886, 49 and 50 Vict. c. 33. Section 8 of that Act provided that "The Copyright Acts shall, subject to this Act, apply to a literary or artistic work produced in any part of British possession in like manner as they apply to a work first produced in the United Kingdom." A provision is added enabling the sovereign by Order in Council to modify as respects any British possession the Copyright Acts and the Act of 1886 as may seem expedient. It reserves to a British possession the right of legislating with respect to the copyright of works produced in such possession, and extends the International Copyright Acts to the British possessions unless excepted by Order in Council.

The last Act which it is necessary to mention is the Canadian Act of July 13th, 1900; "An Act to amend the Copyright Act." In effect, this Act secures to a Canadian publisher, who has obtained from the owner of the copyright of a British copyrighted book, a license to publish it for sale only in Canada, the exclusive market in Canada, by providing for the prohibition of the importation into Canada of any copies of the work printed elsewhere. In other words it repeals the provision of the Canada Copyright Act of 1875, which reserves to the British publisher the right of introducing copies of British copyrighted books into Canada, although the author might have granted to a British publisher the right to publish only for sale in Great Britain, and at the same time granted to a Canadian publisher the right to publish only for sale in Canada. The Canadian Act of 1900 closes a controversy which for sixty years has caused friction between the mother country and Canada. Lord Monkswell's Bill proposes to empower all the colonies to pass a similar measure. The objection has been urged by Lord Monkswell's Bill that although Canada is satisfied the other self-governing colonies must give their consent before it is brought into Parliament. A little consideration however, will show that this Bill cannot be reasonably objected to by the colonies. First it confers a larger measure of copyright on the colonial as well as British authors secondly it reserves to the colony the full and unimpaired right of colonial legislation, that is to say the right to regulate copyright as it pleases within its own borders. More than this it reserves to the colony the right of importing foreign reprints. Lastly it confers on each colony the right of protecting its own market by the prohibition of the importation into a colony of British copies of a work for the publication of which an exclusive license has been granted to a colonial publisher. In short, a colony has all the benefits of the Imperial legislation, and at the same time it can, if it pleases, create an exclusive market for books printed within its own area Canada is satisfied with the Bill, and the other colonies may surely be contented likewise. It is however possible that some colony may be so ill-advised as to refuse its assent to the Bill. If such an unlikely event should occur, it remains to take the course of excluding that colony from the operation of the Bill and of allowing the existing law to apply to that colony, giving, if it be thought fit, power to the colony to adopt by a Colonial Act the new law.

RATS AND PLAGUE: OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

THE Local Government Board, England, has issued a circular to sanitary authorities dealing with measures to be taken to prevent the introduction of plague by means of rats on board ships arriving at home ports. On the arrival of a vessel on which there has been any plague all rats on board should be destroyed. Until this has been done measures should be taken to prevent any rats getting ashore. In the case of vessels on which plague has not appeared but which have come from plague-infected ports, inquiry is to be made as to mortality or sickness among rats during the voyage. Exceptional sickness or mortality among rats on any vessel should be viewed with suspicion, and inquiry should be made. Rats when destroyed on ship board should not be handled, but at once cremated.—"Westminster."

"AT THEIR OLD ADDRESS."

PRIVATE firms and individuals announce that they are back "at their old address" in Johannesburg. There are advertisements for housemaids, tailors, a shorthand writer and typist, &c. The "Lost" column is indicative of the state of war. A lady offers £1 reward for a food permit; another person advertises for a lost riding and driving pass. An electrical engineer heads his announcement: "Peace—the end in view," and bids intending customers to send in sharp their orders for illuminations. Most significant of all is the card of the bookmaker who describes himself as a "turf accountant," and informs the public that he has a "book now open on the Johannesburg Handicap, April 8." This announcement, be it noted, appears in the official Government organ.

NEW FASHIONS IN WEDDINGS.

"A SOCIETY Butterfly" writes in a home paper:—The remarks in a recent number of *M. A. P.* on new fashions in weddings may be supplemented by the following:—One smart bride, who was married during the snowy weather of last March, invented a beautiful wrap to cover her semi-transparent wedding gown, when she left the church with her husband. It took the form of a long white satin coat, lined and trimmed with ermine, and made a most becoming accessory to her toilette of lace and chiffon. Another innovation is the fashion of bridesmaids wearing wreaths, instead of the conventional picture hats. This is a return to the style of fifty years ago. At the wedding of Lady Marjorie Wilson, the bridesmaids had wreaths of Parma violets. A pretty effect was given to an Irish wedding by the bridesmaids wearing white gowns with green sashes, green shoes and stockings, and wreaths of shamrock leaves.

Quite a new departure in bridesmaids' costumes was seen at the marriage of Lady Helen Forbes only last week. Her bridesmaids had black satin dresses, with white Marie Antoinette fichus, and big white hats. By the way, some people declare that green is an unlucky colour at a wedding, but these doubters can reassure themselves by wearing a piece of blue ribbon tied round their arm, or otherwise concealed. The old adage says that

Something old and something new
Something borrowed and something blue,

should be worn to bring a bride luck on her wedding morning.

Favours at weddings seem entirely out of date, and the well-known bunches of white flowers, green leaves, white satin ribbon, and silver foil are no longer seen at the smart marriages in London. Another new notion is to have the initials of bride and bridegroom printed on the outside of the leaflet of hymns, etc., given to the guests on their arrival at the church—the "Wedding Programme," as it was funnily described at a recent wedding. Thus, under the name of the church and the date of the marriage, would appear the two sets of initials, "A.B.," "C.D."—the initials separate and not intertwined. An old-established custom decreed that a bride's veil should cover her face as she enters the church and goes up the aisle. But a recent important bride changed this convention, and walked into church and to the chancelsteps with her veil thrown back over her hair. This, by the way, is the Royal mode of procedure when an English Princess is married.

At several of the most notable spring weddings, the newly married couple have gone straight to the bridegroom's ancestral home to spend the honeymoon instead of taking the conventional trip to Paris, or the compromise of a week's loan of a friend's country house. But this is less a new departure than a return to the time-honoured traditions of olden days. Even the guest's wedding garments are in some ways different from those of former years. In old days, to wear black at a marriage was said to be of evil omen. Now many women wear black gowns, with a touch of white or of mauve in their hats, muffs or parasols. Indeed, at recent weddings more than one woman has worn unrelieved black. The show of jewels is becoming rather too obvious. Not only brooches, pendants, bangles and hatpins of diamonds worn, but diamond ornaments in the hair are sometimes seen. At one wedding last week, a smart lady had what appeared to be her tiara arranged round the knot of hair under her hat. A string of pearls worn round the neck is always pretty and suitable, but one may have too much of a good thing—even of diamonds!

THE EARL'S COURT LEGATIONS.

"MORE than a thousand performers, and more than fifty speaking parts." It is the beginning of Mr. Imre Kiralfy's description of the enormous "show" he has organised in West Kensington. Let us say at once that the affair is likely to be a huge success. Mr. Kiralfy has undertaken to show to Londoners what the siege of the Peking Legations was like, and he has produced perhaps the biggest effect which has up to the present been seen in the Empress Theatre. Dresses, uniforms, buildings, scenery—all, we are told, are absolutely correct in detail, and we have no reason to doubt Mr. Kiralfy's assurance. To the ordinary "foreign devil" who forms his opinions of Chinese externals and internals from the illustrated newspapers the spectacle is true to life, and more than that—it is far better done than he probably expects.

In the first scene of this gigantic spectacle we are shown street life in Peking, and the beginning of the Boxer movement, as displayed in various dances of fanatical people with red head-dresses, and assaults on harmless wayfarers. Baron von Ketteler is murdered in his palanquin; Chinese Christians rush for protection into the British Legation, with the Boxers after them through the Ha-ta-men gate, and even if we were not assured that such is the case by an official gentleman who is presumably a diplomatist, it is clear that there is going to be a very pretty disturbance. The actual fighting begins in the second scene, in which we see the interior of the Legation compound, with Canal-street and the main gate at the side. There is the council of war; the request to Sir Claude Macdonald that he will assume command, which he does with becoming modesty; there is the abandonment of the Continental Legations, and the general retreat into the British compound. The ladies, who are numerous and dressed in beautiful summer costumes, immediately fall to and make bandages, using the most expensive silks and brocades to do so with splendid extravagance; soon part of the buildings catches fire, what with the Krupp gun bursting its shells in the market-place and one thing and another, and everybody lines up and hands buckets, Sir Claude performing extraordinary feats of endurance and discretion. Next, behold (apparently) an Italian soldier, who turns into a Chinaman by discarding various garments—a process which we did not quite understand, but that was probably our fault—and we know that the news of Admiral Seymour's approach has reached the heroic little band. This is followed by the most tremendous noise conceivable, when the Chinese make a final and terrible assault upon the buildings. Many persons are killed, and among them several officers, who in stentorian voices give messages to be sent to their mothers. This ends the second scene.

The third tableau is on the whole the best. The Boxers rush in, gesticulating, dancing, and uttering uncouth cries. They form up in circles, and Boxer leaders address them. We could not quite understand exactly what they said, but we imagined (and eventually found we were right) that they were dilating upon the merits of Boxerism, and the necessity of killing as many persons as possible. Such Chinese idioms as "Chin-chin," "So long," "Chop-chop," and "*Ping-pong*" are, however, distinctly audible in the general hubbub. It is really a good scene, the Boxers lowering their standards in a rhythmical and impressive manner, and cheering four times on each occasion. Follows a kind of Bacchanalian dance, and enter upon the dancers certain European troops. The Boxers, however, with considerable astuteness, prostrate themselves upon the earth immediately the European troops have taken aim, and thus escape death; that is to say, for the present, for shortly afterwards they are fired upon by other troops, and perish in large numbers.

The two final scenes depict the storming of the city wall by the British and American troops, and the relief of the Legations. It is an effective finale. Mr. Imre Kiralfy is to be congratulated on having produced a really carefully-prepared and admirably staged exhibition, which should fill the Empress Theatre to its fullest every afternoon and evening for many a day to come.

A MODEL WILL.

THE last testament of Colonel Francis E. Rigby, who died suddenly last month at a Chicago hotel, was drawn up by the house physician, Dr. O. Prayn Stringfield, on a "prescription blank"—to use the American phrase—and besides the doctor there were two witnesses, the manager and the steward of the hotel. The document is described by the Chicago reporter as consisting of "fourteen words, four figures, two fractions, three periods, one apostrophe, two commas, and a hyphen, in addition to the signature." Here it is:

Apr. 10.01.
1-2 of my fortune to Ann Rigby Fowler, of Leeds, Yorkshire.
1-2 to my wife.
Witness: C. P. Stringfield.
F. E. Rigby.

Colonel Rigby, it is said, was well known in Chicago. He made his money by speculation in real estate, but had not been in business for over twenty years. It is further stated that there is very little likelihood of the will being contested.

A SUBMARINE CALAIS-DOUVRES.

MR. JOHN P. HOLLAND, the inventor of the submarine torpedo-boat which bears his name, predicted in a recent lecture in New York that this contrivance would ultimately revolutionise the crossing of the English Channel. Some day we shall enter at Dover a handsomely fitted cabin kept at an equable temperature and bright with electric lights. While we are pleasantly talking to our friends the boat will put off almost imperceptibly, and before we fairly realise that we have started we shall find ourselves alongside the pier at Calais. There will have been no vibration, and, therefore, no sea-sickness. Fogs and storms will have been left forty feet above us. This prospect is so alluring that many suffering travellers will appeal to Mr. Holland to perfect his invention as quickly as possible, instead of wasting his time by lecturing in America.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Dalziel reports that a proposal is on foot to found an American Art Salon with a magnificent central building. The necessary funds are said to have been promised by a prominent millionaire.

It is feared that there is little hope of getting the "Tantallon Castle" off the shore at Robben Island: but the operations to that end are being continued, and it is hoped that she may yet be floated.

A total of 150,000 men will take part in the French military manœuvres this year in the Champagne district, and 110,000 will be quartered in Reims. The Presidential review will be held there at the conclusion of the manœuvres.

The question as to the right of the American Government to make use of steel armour hardened by the nickel process has been settled by the Navy Department paying 50,000 dols. to the parties who alleged their rights had been infringed. The Government has now the right to use the process if it decides to make armour in Government works.

The Love-letter mystery is being kept well before the public. This week the "Candid Friend" (which last week attributed the authorship to Mrs. W. K. Clifford) prints a contradiction from that lady. Well, what about Mr. Laurence Housman? In the "British Weekly" we find Mr. Housman disclaiming "responsibility." That is all. He does not disclaim authorship.

At a meeting of

PURELY PERSONAL.

SIMPLICITY and kindliness of nature are the ruling characteristics of the Duchess of Fife and her husband. I heard a good story illustrative of this, and I happen to know that it is perfectly true. A young man, invited to a tea in Portman Square, omitted to put his card of invitation into his pocket, and, vaguely remembering that the house to which he had been invited was one of the teens, bade his cabman drive to fifteen. When the cab drew up the young man, noticing nothing, rang the doorbell, and a manservant ushered him in, took his hat and stick, and invited him upstairs. Having given his name, the door was thrown open, and he walked into the Duchess of Fife's drawing-room, at the further end of which were seated around a tea-table Queen Alexandra (then Princess of Wales), the Duchess, and her two sisters.

He has said since that it was a most uncomfortable moment but the Duchess came forward, he humbly protesting his wish to go away, and insisted on his staying, and the Duke presently joining the party, he soon recovered and had a delightful time. On leaving, the Duke told him to come in and see them again, and he escaped in a more or less stupefied condition. Nothing, he said, could have been prettier or more kind than the way in which the stupid mistake was ignored, and he has since, this time invited, been to 15 Portman Square.

Apropos of paragraph in a recent number of M. A. P. about Sir Edwin Arnold (writes a correspondent), I think I can throw an amusing light on Sir Edwin's hatred of corporal punishment by narrating an early experience of the author which I have heard him tell with much feeling. It was when Sir Edwin was a very small schoolboy, addicted to the exhilarating, if dangerous, pastime of hanging on to the backs of carts for free rides.

On the fatal day Sir Edwin's eye was attracted by a particularly tempting miller's van, and, quick as thought, he was perched up behind. But, alas! the miller was not asleep, and coming quickly up armed with his whip, he dealt Sir Edwin a blow which fell with telling effect upon the naturally helpless victim. Sir Edwin says he can never forget the agony of the next few minutes. The whip twisted round his little body in cruel writhing lines, leaving burning streaks of agony like red-hot wire. He dropped from the cart and ran. He ran down one street, up another, down a third; for a mile or more he never stopped until at last, out of sheer exhaustion, he lay down in a field, and there piteously examined his wounds. Perhaps it was the dire memory of the miller's vengeance which made him so contrite when in later years, he made a pupil whom he had struck unjustly, strike him back.

Here is another little story of Sir Edwin Arnold, from an authoritative source. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were the guests of the British Minister at Tokio during their visit to Japan some years back. They for some days did a great deal of energetic sight-seeing. Chartering rickshaws, they went all over the old and new towns, visiting the tea-houses, making the acquintance of numberless almond-eyed babies, purchasing curios and toys in the bazaars; their expeditions being principally directed by the author of "The Light of Asia," who was then leasing a house near the Residency.

In the evening the British Minister gave a dinner to which many English residents were invited. When the ladies led by the Duchess, had left the dining-room, the Duke said to his cicerone of the morning, "Sir Edwin, you have most admirably shown me the sights of Tokio, but one thing I am most curious to experience, I hear this land is a veritable home of earthquakes. Cannot you show me that too?" The Duke had scarcely uttered the last word when the house shook, the chandelier swayed backwards and forwards, the glass and china rattled on the table, and the door of the room burst open? It was jishin indeed "the honourable earthquke"—and the Duchess came rushing in followed by Mrs. Fraser and the other guests in a state of natural alarm. "Why, Sir Edwin, you are a magician," the Duke laughingly said, as the shock over, he reassured the Duchess.

The current number of a brightly edited little Jewish contemporary—Israel—recalls a pretty story of the King and Madame Patti. The world-famous singer was on one occasion asked to relate the proudest experience in her career. "For a great and unexpected honour most gracefully tended," she said, "I have experienced nothing that has touched me deeper than a compliment paid by the Prince of Wales (now King Edward) and a distinguished company, at a dinner given in honour of the Duke of York and the Princess May, a little while before their wedding. The dinner was given by Mr. Alfred Rothschild—one of my oldest and best friends. There were many royalties present and more dukes and duchesses than I can easily remember.

Never was there a happier marriage. His wife was indeed a companion and helpmate for him, and she not only lifted from his shoulders the burden of domestic cares, but was his trusted counsellor in all matters, public and private, to the end. To those who knew him intimately nothing appeared so prominently in his character as his love for his wife and children and sisters, and his happiness in his own domestic circle, while he gave many a groan at the frequent absences from home which his public duties entailed.

Mrs. Magee was a very quiet and domesticated woman, and, like the Archbishop, delighted in home life. "Come along, mother," said the Archbishop, when Bishop of Peterborough after officiating at a marriage at St. Margaret's, West Minster, "let us get home to quiet and peace. My bad throat is sufficient excuse for not going to the breakfast." On Thursday last Mrs. Magee went to Peterborough to see her son, the Rev. Arthur Magee, who has undergone a slight operation at the hands of his father's old medical adviser, and was the guest of Miss Argles, at the Deanery. Pneumonia supervened on a cold which she contracted in travelling. She was seventy-one years of age.

The well-known mountain climber, Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald, is climbing his way up rapidly in the military service. He went to the front with one of the Imperial Yeomanry squadrons, did such splendid work that Lord Roberts gave him a commission as Second-Lieutenant in the 5th Dragoon Guards—the famous "Green Horse"—and now, after a few months, he has been gazetted a lieutenant.

It is something to belong to the "5th Dragoon Guards," and Colonel R. S. Baden-powell, as he then was, was honoured by being given the command of it when he returned from Ashanti five years ago. While "B.-P." was locked up in Mafeking his regiment was in like case in Ladysmith with Sir George White, the gallant Dragoon Guardsmen hanging about and dodging Boer shells while their splendid chargers—that had sniffed the scent of battle for the first time behind "Johnnie" French at Elandslaagte—were being converted into "chevril." The "Green Horse" has been having bad luck. One of its most promising officers, Captain Hartley-Watson, went over to the 3rd Dragoon Guards when he got his troop last year, and the splendid work he has since done all goes to the credit of the latter regiment.

The laird of Callendar, whose younger son, Captain Dudley Forbes, has just died at Krooustad, is one of the wealthiest of untitled Scotsmen. In the matter of acres, indeed, he has decidedly the advantage of his kinsman, the Earl of Granard and Lord Forbes. Callendar's is a very extensive estate in Stirlingshire, and is noted for its magnificent woods. The house rich in historical association—is not far from the old-fashioned town of Falkirk, and the whole estate used to belong to the powerful Earls of Callendar.

The present laird—"Forbes of Callendar" as he is invariably known—is a tall, well-built man, on whom his well-nigh seventy years sit lightly. In his younger days he was a very keen sportsman. "Forbes of Callendar" cannot be exactly described as a popular man—he is perhaps a trifle too reserved for that—but he is everywhere respected, and is well-known as one of the most considerate of landlords. Mr. Forbes has been twice married. The reigning chatelaine of Callendar belongs to the noble house of Hervey, and is a cousin of the present Marquis of Bristol.

Of Mr. Forbes' five sons, one alone survives—Mr. Charles William Forbes. He is not yet thirty. Like his brother, who has just died, Mr. Forbes is a first-rate cricketer. He lives at Ninewells, a pretty place in Berwickshire. A few years ago he married handsome Miss Jean Hotham, only daughter of the well known Admiral of that name. There are three small daughters of the marriage.

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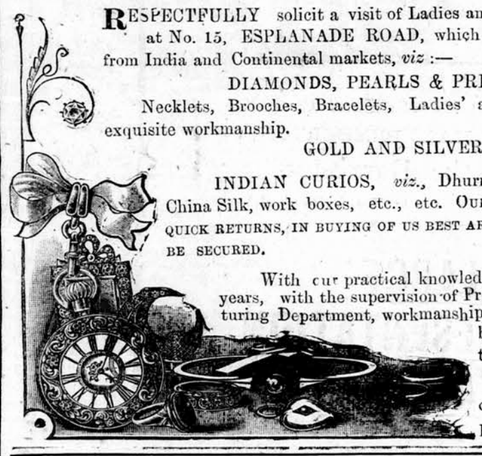

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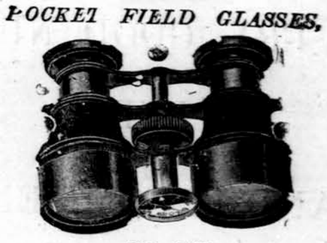

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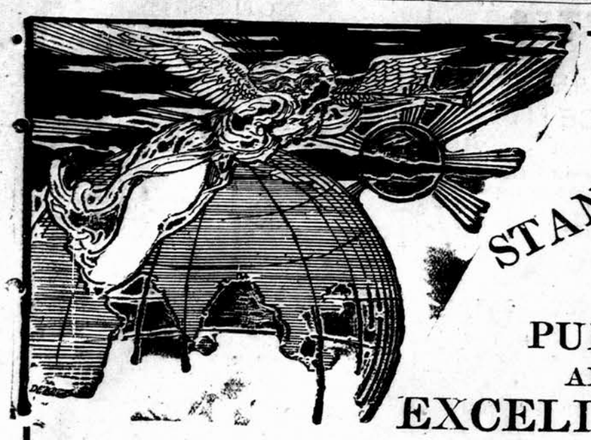

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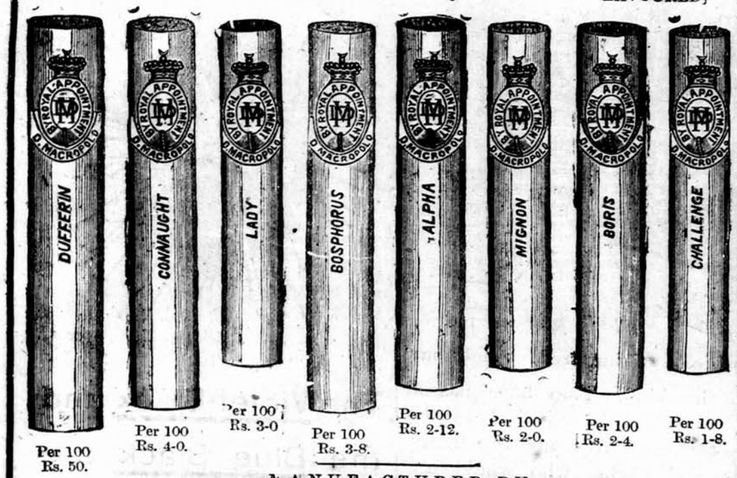

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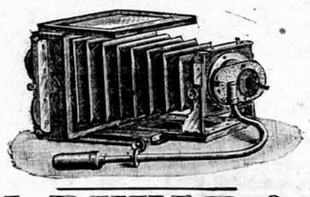

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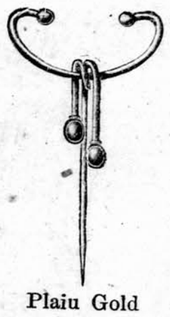

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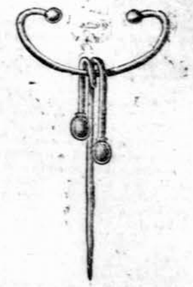

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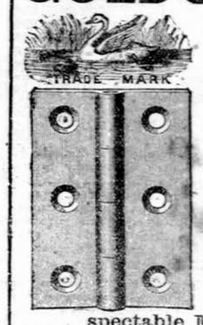

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